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THE MAINE STATE PRESS

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Address all communications to PORTLAND PUBLISHING CO.

BUSINESS CARDS.

SCRIBNER & JORDAN,
Attorneys and Solicitors
—OF—
American and Foreign Patents,
J. E. COFFIN, Consulting Engineer.
74 Middle cor. Exchange Sts., Portland, Me.
Examinations made by our agent in Washington when desired. Consultation free. Letters of inquiry cheerfully and promptly answered. All business in respect to an application for Patent can be transacted by mail. jy2 T T & S tf

L. B. DENNETT,
Counsellor at Law,
NO. 1 EXCHANGE STREET,
PORTLAND, ME.
jan10 tf

F. & C. B. NASH,
NO. 172 AND 174 FORE STREET,
PORTLAND, MAINE,
Having been appointed Agents for one of the largest Lead Manufactories in New England are now prepared to offer Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe, to the trade at Boston prices. de28tf

C. W. STOCKMAN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
has removed to
No. 207 Congress Street,
(Opposite the Park.)
Office Hours from 8 to 10 A. M., and 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 P. M. de13tf

HENRY F. T. MERRILL,
COUNSELOR AT LAW,
No. 30 Exchange St., Portland.
Formerly of the U. S. Treasury Department and Attorney in all the courts in the District of Columbia, will attend to the prosecution of claims before the Court of Claims and the various departments at Washington. oct11-tf

J. H. HOOPER,
UPHOLSTERER
Nos. 31 and 33 Free St.,
MANUFACTURER OF
Parlor Suits, Lounges, Spring Beds, Mattresses,
McDonough Patent Bed Lounges, Enameled Chairs, &c.
All kinds of repairing neatly done. Furniture boxed and matted. oct5-'69T T&S tf

WALTER WHITE,
Wholesale Dealer and Jobber in
BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS,
No. 60 Lagrange Street,
BOSTON.
(Next street South of Boylston.)
Country orders solicited.
The largest stock of RUBBERS in the city at the lowest cash prices. no26eod2m

ROSS & STURDIVANT,
WHOLESALE COAL DEALERS
179 Commercial St., Portland.
Sole agents in Maine for the sale and shipment of the Celebrated Coal mined by Messrs. Hammett Neill & Co., of Philadelphia.
We have also for sale at lowest market price, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Lackawanna, and Pittston Coals, shipped from the vicinity of New York. Vessels procured for the tranportation of coals from port of shipment any point desired. tfapr27

CHAS. A. WARREN,
(Formerly Warren & Gregg.)
SHIP BROKER,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
SOUTH DELAWARE AVENUE,
PHILADELPHIA. jan31

H. L. GREGG & Co.,
Successors to Warren & Gregg.
SHIP BROKERS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS!
108 Walnut St., Philadelphia.
J. L. GREGG, J. B. HAMEL, JR.
jan23-1y

PORTRAIT PAINTER.
J. G. CLOUDMAN,
148 EXCHANGE ST.
jan22tf

WM. M. MARKS
Book, Card & Job Printer
109 EXCHANGE ST.,
(DAILY PRESS PRINTING HOUSE.)
Every Description of work promptly and carefully executed, and at the lowest prices.
ap22 tc

EDGAR S. BROWN,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law!
No. 80 MIDDLE STREET.
Particular attention paid to collecting.
jan24-1y

GEO. D. JOST,
FRESCO PAINTER,
134 MIDDLE ST., up Stairs
PORTLAND, ME.
Residence No. 6 Bradford Street.
Store and Window Shades made to order.
nov25 2mis

W. L. KEILER,
FRESCO PAINTER,
PORTLAND, MAINE.
Order Slate at O. M. & E. P. Brooks, 333 Congress Street.
All orders promptly attended to.
my28 1yr

J. H. LAMSON,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
No. 152 Middle Street.
PORTLAND, ME.
Copying and enlarging done to order.
All the new styles, Berlins, Rembrants, Medallion, he Porcelain, or Mezzotint card, and the retouched card, by which new process we get rid of freckles moles, wrinkles and all imperfections of the skin. Call and judge for yourselves.
Motto—Good work at Moderate Prices. Aim to Please. may 20

PORTLAND MACHINE WORKS
(FORMERLY C. STAPLES & SON,)
Marine, Stationary and Portable
STEAM ENGINES.
Steam Boilers, Bleach Boilers and Tanks, Shafting, Mill Gearing and General Machinery. Castings of iron, brass, and composition. Repairing promptly attended to.
New and Second-hand Engines for sale. Highest cash prices paid for old Iron.
215 Commercial Street,
W. H. FESSENDEN. se 13 6m Portland, Me.

TO LET.

Rooms To Let.
A PLEASANT front room, or two if desired, with or without board. Apply at
jan14tf No. 3 CHAPEL STREET.

To Let.
HOUSE 65 Park Street, one of the most desirable rents in the city. Enquire on the premises.
jan9tf

A Store to Let.
ONE of the best locations in the city, suitable for the retail trade of Dry Goods, Millinery, Fancy Goods or Dressmaking. Possession will be given from the 1st of March or April. For particulars enquire at LATNER'S, 333 Congress street. jan8tf

Quiet Board.
A GENTLEMAN and Lady wishing a quiet home can find pleasant rooms with board at No. 8 Cotton street, second door from Free street. One or two single gentlemen can be accommodated also.
jan7

A Few Good Rents
IF applied for at once.
MATTOCKS & FOX,
nov5tf 88 Middle street.

STORE TO LET.
A large brick store in the Rackleff Block, corner of Middle and Cesrch streets—basement and first floor, elegantly finished and adapted to jobbing dry goods or other similar trade.
Apply to ALLEN HAINES.
sept1tdtf

TO LET.
Store and Basement
No. 47--49 Middle St.
One more of those large and commodious stores
IN THE THOMPSON BLOCK,
TO LET.
If applied for immediately will be let low
Inquire of MRS. H. E. THOMPSON, Lowell, Mass.,
Or, SHEPARD & COMPANY, same block,
J. C. PROCTER,
je3dtf 93 Exchange st.

EDUCATIONAL.

Bowdoin College.
Medical Department
THE annual course of Lectures at the Medical School of Maine, will commence JANUARY 9th, and continue TWENTY WEEKS.
Circulars containing full information may be obtained on application to the Registrar, D. F. ELLIS, M. D., or to the Secretary.
C. F. BRACKETT, M. D., Secretary.
de11 dMW&F6w W6w50

ABBOTT
FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
At "Little Blue," Farmington, Me.
THE WINTER division of the 32d year of its successful prosperity will open on WEDNESDAY, January 1st, 1873. All the comforts of Home combined with the school in which are found the ablest teachers.
ALDEN J. BLETHEN, A. M.
dec6d2m Principal.

The Last Half Million

—OF THE—
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds
ISSUED BY THE
CHICAGO
Danville & Vincennes
Railroad Company
Are now offered for sale, about $3,500,000 having already been sold.
The road (211 miles in length) is the air line, low grade route to Chicago from the Indiana Coal Fields.
That portion of the road (132 miles) which has been in operation since December, 1871, has earned, over and above all expenses,
$262,313.48,
its interest obligation upon Bonds, for the same time, being but $160,416.67 gold.
The *net* earnings increased from $15,853.45, in December, to $28,399.62, in October, the latter being at the rate of $340,795.44 per annum. The total interest liability upon the total issue of Bonds upon the whole road is $280,000 gold. The 132 miles are, therefore, earning, *net*, more than enough to pay interest upon the entire bonded debt upon the 212 miles.
These figures give the best assurance, to careful investors, that the First Mortgage Bond of this Company are SAFE BEYOND QUESTION.
The Indiana Divis on, giving direct access to the coal mines, and completing the connection between them and Chicago, will be in operation by January 1st, and the earnings of the road will be thenceforth largely increased.
The company is not in debt, and owns a large and very valuable real estate in Chicago, beside having an equipment of twenty-four first-class locomotives and about 800 cars.
The Bonds are at the rate of $18,500 per mile, are for $1000 each, and have forty years to run, the interest (at 7 per cent. gold,) payable in New York April 1st and October 1st.
The present price is 90 and interest from October 1st, the Company reserving the right to advance the price at any time.
Early orders are suggested, in order to secure any portion of this extremely desirable loan.
For further particulars, statement of earnings, maps of the line, &c., apply to
Messrs. Swan & Barrett, Bankers,
—AND—
Henry M. Payson, Esq,
PORTLAND ME.,
—OR TO—
W. S. SHATTUCK & Co., Bankers,
23 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK,
de28d&wlm GENERAL AGENTS.

Free Vaccination!
NOTICE is hereby given that arrangements have been made with the Portland Dispensary, by which the physicians connected with that institution will be in attendance from three to four o,clock p. m., every day, Sundays excepted, at the
Ward Room in the City Building,
On Myrtle Street,
prepared to Vaccinate with pure and reliable virus, all persons, residents of Portland, who are unable to pay for such service.
The physicians will also vaccinate such persons at their residences, who from sickness or other causes, are unable to go to the appointed place, provided such names and places of residence are left at the Mayor's Office.
Benj. Kingsbury, Jr.,
Dec. 23, 1872. 1md Mayor.

WILLIAMS & DODGE,
(Successors to G. WHITE WILLIAMS,)
Importers and Dealers in
Saddlery, Hardware,
—AND—
Harness Leather,
AT OLD STAND,
No. 23 Kilby Street,
BOSTON.
late with Jas. Bailey & Co., Portland.
J. M. DODGE, jan16d2w J. A. WILLIAMS.

Special Notice.
INTENDING in future to devote exclusive attention to our Manufacturing Department, we shall bring our Store Business to a final close as rapidly as circumstances will allow, and therefore offer for sale our extensive stock of Merchandise, fresh and in good order, comprising all varieties of Goods usually kept in Country Stores, and also to Rent the Store, *newly finished and furnished*, for such a Term of Years as may be agreed upon. The stand is an excellent one, commanding a large trade, and good transportation facilities.
Liberal inducements will be given. A fine opening is here presented to a good party wishing to engage in Country trade.
LUKE & F. H. BROWN.
North Bridgton, Me., Dec. 2, 1872. dec12tf

COWS, &c., FOR SALE.
TWO new milch COWS, withcalves by their side. Also, HORSE AND OX SLEDS.
Apply to
jan2*3w JOHN REED, Woodfords Corner.

Notice to Manufacturers.
RELIABLE parties who desire to engage in in business of Shoe Manufacturing, and who actually mean BUSINESS, with a capital of ten thousand dollars, or more, will find a rare opportunity, with liberal inducements, by enquiring of JOHN F. LAMB, ZIMRI HUNTER and E. G. HODGDON, of Clinton, Me.
Clinton, Jan. 8, 1873. jan102w

WANTS, LOST, FOUND.

100 Girls Wanted
TO work on Hoop Skirts. Good pay and steady work. Apply at 135 Middle street (over Woodman, True & Co.)
jan18tf HAYDEN, HIBBARD & CO.

Wanted—Agents
FOR Dr. Cornell's Dollar Family Paper—*John S. C. Abbott, the celebrated Historian, Editorial Contributor.* A $2.00 engraving to every subscriber; profitable work for the whole or part of the time; rare inducement. Address B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston. jan16d4w&w4w3

Wanted.
A SITUATION by an experienced bookkeeper. Good reference furnished.
Address "BOOKKEEPER," P. O., Portland.
jan16 d1w*

Lost.
ON the 13th inst., a bunch of four KEYS, viz., two brass and two patent steel keys. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at the Press Office. jan15d1w

LOST!
A GOLD CHAIN with a LOCKET and KEY attached. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 1 Gilbert's Lane or
J. S. WINSLOW & CO.,
No. 4 CENTRAL WHARF.
jan14 1w*

Wanted.
A SMALL Rent, in good neighborhood, within ten minutes walk of Post Office. Address with location and terms, RENT, P. O. Box 868. jan14d1w*

Bookkeeper Wanted.
ONE familar with Railroad accounts preferred. Address stating terms, references, &c.,
FULLER & HARDING.
No. Conway, N. H., Jan. 13th, 1873. jan14*1w
Advertisar copy.

Girl Wanted.
TO do general housework in a small family at 124 Pearl street. jan13eod2w

Wanted.
A PLEASANT room on Spring St., or vicinity, furnished or unfurnished. Without board.
jan10tf Address BOX 1336.

Lost!
IN this city Thursday, Jan. 9th, one leather WALLET, containing a small sum of money. Whoever will return the same to this office will receive the thanks of a poor man. jan10

A Young Man Wanted!
THAT can bring good references, to drive a Bread Cart. Enquire at
jan6tf BLAKE'S BAKERY.

Wanted.
BARRELS suitable for sugar at the EAGLE SUGAR REFINERY, Fore Street, near G. T. R. R.
January 4, 1873. jan6d4w

Key Found.
APPLY AT THIS OFFICE. jan3dtf

Wanted
A SMART YOUNG MAN in a Clothing Store. Enquire at
de27dtf 169 FORE STREET.

Found.
AT the P. S. & P. R. R. a SILVER WATCH. The owner can have the same by calling on the Ticket Master of the P. S. & P., proving property and paying char es. dec3tf

Vessels Wanted.
To load **Lumber** at Portland, Bangor, Machias, Calais, Montreal, and South ern Ports, for the **River Plattc.**
Also, To load **Coal**, at Pictou, Lingan, and Port Caledonia for New York, Boston, the Sound ports, and St John, N. B.
BIRD, PERKINS & JOB.
163 State St., Boston. 27 South St., New York
nov14 d3m

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Portland R. R. Company.
THE Annual meeting of the stockholders of the Portland Railroad Company, will be held at the Reception Room in City Hall, Portland, on MONDAY Jan., 20th, inst, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the choice of Directors, and the transaction of any other business that may legally come before them.
jan11eodtd* CHARLES HOLDEN, Sec'y.

Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad Company.
THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Middle and Union streets, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of January current, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to choose Directors for the ensuing year and to transact any other business that may legally come before them.
Portland, Jan. 7, 1873. td Clerk.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the International Steamship Company will be held at their office, corner of Union and Commercial Streets, on **Wednesday, January 22, 1873,** at 3 o'clock p. m. for choice of officers and the transaction of any business that may legally come before the meeting. H. J. LIBBY, Sec.
Portland, Jan'y 15th, 1873. jan16td

The Greatest New Road.
The New-York Midland must rank as the greatest of the new railroads built in the U. S. for many years.
However great the success of any other enterprise, or however promising, put New-York City in plain of one of its termini, and it is selfevident that that success or promise would be infinitely increased. THE N. Y. MIDLAND HAS N. Y. CITY for its STARTING POINT.
The receipts of the great lines running west from N. Y. City (the N. Y. Central, the Erie, the Penn. Central), place them first in rank in the country. The MIDLAND runs west from N. Y. City, in rivalry with these three, and is intended to be THE SHORTEST LINE. Each of the other lines represent several times what the Midland will have cost when double-tracked and equipped—and it is very LIGHTLY MORTGAGED.
Of the mortgages we offer for sale: **THE N. Y. MIDLAND CONVERTIBLE BONDS** (secured since their issuance by a Second Mortage), the most attractive and promising of all the issues.
THE GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGE 7 p. c. GOLD BONDS issued on the Montclair Road (its short route through New-Jersey), the cheapest of all the first mortgage issues.
ALLEN, STEPHENS & Co
BANKERS,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN.
25 PINE ST.
jy15dtf New York.

R. J. & E. BARBOUR,
have a large assortment of
MENS', WOMENS', BOYS'
AND
CHILDRENS'
Rubber Boots & Shoes,
8 EXCHANGE ST.
nov25 tFeb1

Colby's Book Store,
TO BE CLOSED
IN A FEW WEEKS,
and stock to be moved to Baltimore.
Goods selling without regard to cost for a few days only.
119 EXCHANGE STREET.
dec5d&wtf 49

STATEMENT
—OF THE—
Peak's Island Steamboat Co.,
JANUARY 1st, 1873.
Capital Stock paid in, $8275.00.
The Company is owing nothing.
GEORGE TREFETHEN, Treasurer.
CUMBERLAND, ss., Jan. 11, 1873.
Subscribed and sworn to before me.
FRANKLIN SKILLINGS,
jan14d1w Justice of the Peace.

Ship Timber and Knees.
I HAVE the largest and best stock of Ship Knees in the State. Also best quality seasoned White Oak Treenails, and can furnish
Hackmatack, Hardwood or White Oak Timber and Plank
at the lowest cash prices.
L. TAYLOR.
Portland, Dec. 30, 1872. tf

SLEIGHS!
I have a stock of
Fine Sleighs and Carriages,
or Style, Finish and Durability are not surpassed be any.
For Sale at ten per cent cheaper than can be bought in the city.
Nov, 21st, 1872. JOHN ADAMS, Saccarappa. nov22eod2m*

C. G. C
A Singing School under the auspices of the
CADET GLEE CLUB
Will commence Tuesday night at ARCANA HALL. The course (20 lessons) will be for the purpose of thoroughly learning the rudiments of music, under the instruction of Mr. Pitch.
Tickets, admitting gentleman and lady, $5; Single tickets, gentleman $1, lady $2. dec12tf

REAL ESTATE.

Geo. R. Davis & Co.'s
BULLETIN.
$20,000 to Loan!!!
We are prepared to loan money in sums from $100 to any amount desired, on first class mortages in Portland Cape Elizabeth, Westbrook, or Deering. Parties desirous of building can also be accommodated with loans.
GEO. R. DAVIS & CO.,
Real Estate and Mortgage Brokers.
sep24 tf

For Sale.
THE house on State Street, occupied by the undersigned. This house is thoroughly built of brick and stone and has all modern conveniences.
ALLEN HAINES.
Portland, Sep. 18th, 1872. sep19-tf

St. Lawrence House.
For Sale or To Let,
40 Rooms, Gas and Sebago water.
Apply to E. H. GILLESPIE,
sep13-tf No. 34 Plum St.

FOR SALE!
House No. 24 Emery St., head of Cushman Street.
Said house is one of the best locations on on the street; fine neighborhood. Consists of two story framed House and ell, containing ten highly finished rooms; painted walls throughout; gas; good cellar and heated by furnace; large brick cistern, filtered; well drained. One of the most desirable and convenient houses in the city; close to Spring street line of cars; can be seen from 3 to 5 P. M. Terms easy. Enquire on the premises.
June 19. dtf

FOR SALE!
TEBBETS HOUSE,
SPRINGVALE.
WILL BE SOLD CHEAP!
As the owner wants to go West.
jan31 SAMUEL D. TEBBETS.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Agency for Sewing Machines.
W. S. DYER, No. 272 Middle St. All kinds of Machines for sale and to let. Repairing.

Bakers.
W. C. COBB, Nos. 28 and 30 Pearl Street. On direct route between New Custom House and Post Office, near the Market. Baking done with the patent Reel Oven.

Booksellers and Stationers.
HOYT, FOGG & BREED, No. 91 Middle Street.

Book Binders.
WM. A. QUINCY, Room 11, Printer's Exchange, No. 111 Exchange St.
SMALL & SHACKFORD, No. 35 Plum Street.

Carpenters and Builders.
WHITNEY & MEANS, Pearl Street, opposite Park.

Dentists.
DR. W. R. JOHNSON, over H. H. Hay's.

Dye-House.
F. SYMONDS, India St. Velvet Cloaks dyed and finished.
FOSTER'S Dye House, 24 Union Street.

Furniture--Wholesale and Retail.
WALTER COREY & CO., Arcade, No. 18 Free Street.
GEORGE A. WHITNEY, No. 56 Exchange St. Upholstering of all kinds done to order.

Furniture and House Furnishing Goods.
BENJ. ADAMS, cor. Exchange and Federal Streets.
HOOPER & EATON, Old Post Office, Exchange Street.
L. F. HOYT, No. 11 Preble Street. Upholstering done to order.

Furniture and Upholstering.
DAVID W. DEANE, No. 89 Federal St. All kinds of Upholstering and Repairing done to order.

Hair Goods and Toilet Articles.
J. F. SHERRY, No. 9 Clapp's Block Congress Street, opposite Old City Hall.

Horse and Ox Shoeing
Done in the best possible manner by S.
t Jan 2173

Jewelry and Fine Watches.
ABNER LOWELL, 301 Congress Street. Agents for Howard Watch Company.

Manufacturers of Trunks, Valises and Carpet-Bags.
J. R. DURAN & CO., 171 Middle and 116 Federal Streets.

Masons and Builders.
N. E. REDLON, 233 1-2 Congress St.

Paper Hangings, Window Shades, and Carpetings.
LOTHROP, DEVENS & CO., 61 Exhange Street and 48 Market St.

Photographers.
A. S. DAVIS & CO., No. 80 Middle Street.
J. H. LAMSON, 152 Middle St., cor. Cross.

Plumbers.
JAMES MILLER, No. 91 Federal Street. Every description of Water Fixtures arranged and set up in the best manner. Jobbing promptly attended to.

Plasterer, Stucco Worker, &c.
P. FEENY, Cor. Cumberland and Franklin Sts.

Real Estate Agents.
JOHN C. PROCTER, No. 93 Exchange Street.
GEO. R. DAVIS & Co., No. 301 1-2 Congress Street.

Silver Smith and Gold and Silver Plater.
M. PEARSON, No. 22 Temple St., near Congress. All kinds of Silver and Plated Ware Repaired.

Silver and Plated Ware.
ABNER LOWELL, 301 Congress Street.

Schools.
ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL, 430 Congress Street.

Stair Builder.
R. F. LIBBY, 17 1-2 Union Street, up stairs.
G. L. HOOPER & CO., Successors to Littlefield & Wilson, Cor. York & Maple Streets.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.
J. W. & H. H. MCDUFFEE, Cor. Middle & Union Sts.

TO INVESTORS.
To those having **funds to invest**, and those who wish to **increase their income** from means already invested in other less profitable securities, we recommend the Seven-Thirty Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company as well secured and unusually productive.
The bonds are always convertible at Ten per cent. premium (1.10) into the Company's Lands at Market Prices. The rate of Interest (seven and three-tenths per cent. gold) is equal to about 8½ currency—yielding an income more than one-third greater than U. S. 5-20s. Gold Checks for the semi-annual interest on the Registered Bonds are mailed to the Post-Office address of the owner. All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange for Northern Pacifics ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND WASHINGTON,
Financial Agents Northern Pacific R. R. Co.
FOR SALE BY BANKS AND BANKERS.
jan16Th&Sat4w&w4t5

STATEMENT
OF the condition of the Portland Steam Packet Company, January 1, 1873:
Capital Stock (all paid in).....$300,000 00
Liabilities..... 16,878 04
CHARLES FOBES, Treasurer.
CUMBERLAND, ss., Jan. 15, 1873.
Sworn and subscribed to before me.
J. F. LIBCOMB,
jan16d1w Justice of the Peace.

OUT OF THE FIRE.
THE subscriber would respectfully announce that he is already organized in another Mill and ready to fill all orders for Bar Mills Oak as promptly as before the fire.
B. C. JORDAN.
nov28 tf

Horse and Sleigh for Sale
A FINE driving, well broke and stylish four year old COLT, with Sleigh, Harness and Robes for sale at a bargain. Apply at
PLUM STREET STABLES,
dec13 No. 10 Plum Street.

BAILEY & NOYES
Piano Forte and Organ Warerooms
EXCHANGE STREET, PORTLAND.
AGENTS FOR
CHICKERING & SONS.
ESTABLISHED IN 1823.
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES
CHICKERING & SONS' Piano-forte Manufactory,
is larger, by nearly one-third, than any piano-forte manufactory in America, and more than double as large as any in Europe. It occupies four sides of an entire block. There are no private houses or buildings of any kind except their own, on the entire square, which comprises an area of five acres. The length of the front on Tremont Street is 275 feet. The length of each wing is 262 feet. The entire building is five stories high The depth of the main building, and also of each wing is 52 feet.

All Persons who intend to Purchase a PIANOFORTE during the present season should visit the Warerooms of Messrs. BAILEY & NOYES, of PORTLAND, and see the

CHICKERING INSTRUMENT,

or if unable from lack of time or convenience, send for the

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST.

We this day issue a NEW CATALOGUE, in which we print our VERY LOWEST PRICES and from which we make no Discounts or Deviation whatever.
Our object is to furnish to our Patrons the very best Pianos which can be manufactured, and at the very Lowest Prices which will yield us a fair remuneration.
Being convinced that the prevailing system among Manufacturers of and Dealers in Musical Instruments to charge very High Prices, and make Large Discounts, is wholly wrong and unjust, we have adopted the

ONE PRICE SYSTEM,

believing this to be the proper course, which will secure JUSTICE to the purchaser, and establish a STANDARD PRICE for the Pianos of the Chickering manufacture, wherever they may be offered for sale.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

All who desire to purchase a Chickering Piano will please read the following.

The manufacturers bitterly oppose one one-price system, and are using every effort to deceive the public in regard to its operations, and other reasons foradopting it.
1st. They say we make cheap Pianos. This is true. But they mean by "cheap;" *inferior* in the World, by the most accomplished workmen, and of the finest and long seasoned materials Falsehood No. 1.
2d. To prevent all from purchasing the Chickering Pianos, these dealers will take off sufficient discount to bring their prices within a few dollars of our prices. They will do this for the love they bear to the public and from their disinterested desire to save them from buying a poor piano Falsehood (philanthropic) No. 2.
We say to the public, the best way to meet this is, to produce our price list, and insist upon having a piano on the same terms! This will test their manufacturing philanthropy.
The house of Chickering & Sons can stand a great deal of opposition of this kind. Their reputation gained by nearly fifty years of honorable and successful business, has risen superior to all competition, and has trimmphed both here and in Europe.
We therefore put the public on their guard, against the falsifications of interested parties.

The Reasons Why.

Thousands of people about now are asking how it is that CHICKERING & SONS can sell the same Piano Forte to-day for $475, which a few weeks ago ruled at $600?
The reasons are many and sufficient:
First, We have the largest and most complete Factory in America—indeed in the world. In this Factory every portion of the Piano Forte is made, so that CHICKERING & SONS pay no middleman's profit, but take advantage of the first cost of everything.
Second, All the labor-saving machines which modern ingenuity has devised, have a place in our Factory, so that all the parts of our instruments are produced at the lowest cost.
Third, On the several acres of land attached to our Factory, we have stored a two years's supply of lumber, and as we deal direct by contract with the lumbermen, we give them time to cut the wood at their convenience, and to ship it when freight is at its lowest price. In this we have a vast advantage over other manufacturers.
Fourth, As "strikes" are not recognised in Boston, we do not suffer from enforced increased per centage of wages, from time to time.
Fifth and lastly. We have not lowered our prices; we have simply taken off the discount which most purchasers demanded, and have placed our instruments at a price which affords us a fair profit, and throws off the fictitious discount to the purchasers.
The Chickering Pianos are still the same sterling instruments, but we have a settled price all over the United States, to those who wish to buy. And this is, after all, fair and straight forward dealings.

A WORD TO PIANO BUYERS.

The name of CHICKERING has for half a century been identified with the manufacture of pianos in this country, in such a manneer that a history of the operations of the house would give a fair record of the history of American Piano-making. They were the first to make Pianos in America; they have always stood first in the successive improvements which have rendered the American Pianos famous in the Old World, and to-day enjoy in both hemispheres the same prominence which they have always held.
Their uniform success has been due to legitimate causes. Inventive talent, thoroughness in every detail of work, the use of the best materials, constant attention to the latest advances of the applied sciences, liberality in the pay of competent workmen and in the purchase of stock and a long accumulated experience, have accounted for the success of the CHICKERINGS These, more than the deserved honors bestowed at the French Exposition, have contributed to build up and sustain the confidence which is everywhere felt in the CHICKERING Pianos. It is for this reason that not only have exceptional instruments taken prizes innumerable on both sides of the Atlantic, but that uninstructed purchasers feel such a degree of assurance in the splendid and enduring qualities of any instrument which bears the name of so trustworthy a house.
We have thus expressed our estimate of the CHICKERING Pianos, because the prices of these instruments have just been reduced. Instead of yielding slowly to the "beating down" of individual purchasers, as is generally done, they have established a fixed scale of prices decidedly lower than have obtained for several years. This will save both the time and the patience of buyer and seller alike, and will be much more satisfactory to both parties. Those who want the best Pianos that can be produced and who may favor us with an order by letter, can rely upon being served promptly, and upon the SAME TERMS as though they were present and made their selections in person.
All the great artists who have visited America have used the CHICKERING Pianos. Thalberg, the greatest piano virtuoso, pronounced them UNEQUALLED IN THIS COUNTRY AND UNSURPASSED IN EUROPE.
These were the first American pianos pitted against those of European manufacture, at the World's Fair in England, in 1851, when, in spite of prejudice and competition, they took the medal. The CHICKERING Pianos revealed to the makers there the system, first introduced by this firm, of the complete iron frame; which was highly approved of, and gave rise to the expression of "Pianos made after the American plan."
It was at this Exhibition that the plan of "over-stringing" was first brought into notice in Russian Pianos.
Chickering & Sons first used the large scales for Square Pianos, from which has sprung all the present excellence of that class of instruments.
Chickering & Sons have manufactured over 42,000 (forty-two thousand) Pianos, and it is calculated by those curious on such subjects that this House has supplied one-quarter of the instruments in the United States. We claim for the

CHICKERING PIANOS,

that they are the BEST, MOST LASTING, and consequently, THE CHEAPEST. Every person desires to get the fullest equitable value for their money—we say emphatically that no other Piano manufactured in the world will bring its cost if a person desires to sell, as quick as 'CHICKERINGS'. A conclusive proof of their WORTH, after the long test of half a century of public criticism.

BAILEY & NOYES,
GENERAL AGENTS
EXCHANGE STREET, PORTLAND, ME
nov26 eod3m&w2m

THE PRESS.

MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 20, 1873.

Gossip and Gleanings.

Collinsville, Conn., gains celebrity with a tailless, seven-toed cat.

"Canned death' is what they call coal oil in Brooklyn.

New York is agitated over an impending coal corner.

A San Francisco firm advertises for skulls of deceased Indians.

Charles Reade makes war on tight lacing and pearl powder, in his new novel.

Ornaments of oxidized silver are destined to have a very fashionable run until spring dresses come in.

The walls left standing in Boston, after the great fire, reminded one of Africa, because they were hot'n'-tottery.—*Boston Bulletin.*

English ladies wear paste diamonds at the opera and theatre, and keep the genuine jewels locked up at home or in the bank.

Ralph Waldo Emerson was the guest in Rome of the Baroness von Hoffman, formerly Miss Ward, of Boston, Mass.

All the latest street costumes imported from Paris have skirts short enough to escape the pavements fully one inch all round.

A Danbury sport wears a ten cent silver piece in his shirt bosom, and calls it a dime and pin, which it certainly is.

A New Haven inventor is on trial for stealing four mules to raise money to get out a patent.

An Indianapolis grocer who published a list of customers who did not pay has been sued for libel.

An English debating club is disputing the true resting place of the Ark. It seems a subject better suited to archæologists.

A small squirrel at Franklin, Pa., was lately surprised with eight bushels of shelled corn in his possession.

"Napoleon IV." is tall, slim, and of unprepossessing appearance. He pays very little attention to dress, and would easily pass for a Jew.

Some of the English and French newspapers allude to the defunct house of Bowles Brothers as the "Yankee pawnbrokers."

In Milan there is quite an American colony this Winter; artists and would-be *prima donnas* predominating.

All the undelved mines cannot buy
An ounce of justice, 'tis a jewel so inestimable.
I tell thee, God hath engrossed all justice in his hands,
And there is none but what comes from Him.
—*From the "Spanish Tragedy;" by Thomas Kyd.*

James Fisk, Jr., a merchant of Savannah, Ga., proposes to apply to the legislature for the passage of an act authorizing him to change his name.

If thou have hap tresour to win
Delight thee not too mickle therein,
Ne nything thereof be:
But spend it as well as thou can,
So that thou love both God and man
In perfect charity.
—*Written in the 14th Century.*

One of Alexis's sisters has had a marriage arranged for her with Count Schouvaloff. The fair country maiden, moreover, is one who engages in snow storm.

Joys unexpected, and in desperate plight,
Are still most sweet, and prove from whence they come;
When earth's still moonlike confidence in joy
Is at her full: True Joy descending far
From past her sphere, and from the highest heaven
That moves and is not moved. —*George Chapman.*

Chicago is the field of a periodical called the *Matrimonial News*, the object of which is to provide bachelors and spinsters with consorts, as a necessary preliminary to the growth of the divorce business of the city.

O bid thy soul
Lift up her intellectual eyes to heaven
And in this ample book of wonders read,
Of what celestial mould, what sacred essence,
Her self is formed: the search whereof will drive
Sounds musical among the jarring spirits
And in sweet tune set that which none inherits.
—*From "Old Fortunatus," by Dekker.*

Suzzoni, who was the adoration of the sentimental girls of Corsica, and who was killed by the police last month, had been four times sentenced to death. He was the ablest and most highly esteemed brigand who ever rifled a pocket on the island.

Dr. Terry, of Columbus, Ga., gave the following wise testimony: "Saw deceased after he was shot; he was lying on the floor in a pool of blood, in a dying condition; I don't know how long he lived afterward; I did not make any minute examination, for the reason that I did not want you lawyers to prove I killed him with a probe."

A newspaper of Iowa city gives rather a discouraging account of what the farmers in those "diggings" are doing, or rather not doing. Here is the price current; A pair of winter boots costs two loads of potatoes; a night's lodging, a load of oats; the wife wears five acres of wheat; the children each ten acres of corn; the price of an overcoat is a good four-year-old steer; of a Sunday suit, twenty fat hogs. The farm, too, wears a mortgage that is worse than hard-pan to the soil, and the annual tax rots the roof faster than rain.

The State Temperance Convention to the People of Maine.

The people of Maine resolved twenty-two years ago, to adopt the policy of prohibition of the liquor traffic, because they were convinced that the trade in intoxicating drinks was inconsistent to the general welfare. That trade, which had been licensed in Maine up to that time, as it was every where else, was placed by the law, in the category of prohibited occupations. Like gambling houses, brothels and the trade in obscene books and pictures it was regarded as demoralizing to the people and injurious to the State, and therefore, like them, it was placed under the ban of the law. Since that time, the people have indicated in many ways, their emphatic approval of the policy of prohibition.

In this State there has never been suggested a doubt by any one, that the prohibition of the liquor traffic was within the province of the government, as well as the prohibition of any other evil, from which society suffers. The only opposition among us, to this policy has been based upon the pretense, that prohibition will not be so effective in its operation, as a stringent license law would be. The right of State governments to prohibit the liquor traffic, has been affirmed by a unanimous decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. Chief Justice Taney, Mr. Justice McLean, Mr. Justice Catron, Mr. Justice Daniel, Mr. Justice Grier, Mr. Justice Woodbury

THE PRESS.

MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 20, 73

EVERY regular attache of the PRESS is furnished with a *card* certificate countersigned by Stanley T. Pullen, Editor. All railway, steamboat and hotel managers will confer a favor upon us by demanding credentials of every person claiming to represent our journal, as we have information that several "humbugs" are seeking courtesies in the name of the PRESS, and we have no disposition to be, even passively, a party to such fraud.

WE do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are in all cases indispensable, not necessarily for publication but as a guaranty of good faith.

We cannot undertake to return or preserve communications that are not used.

An Important Bill.

Mr. Dingley of Lewiston has perfected a bill, which will be reported from the committee on education, the design of which is to secure the more efficient supervision of schools. It does not attempt to revive the county supervisor system, but provides instead for seven "district commissioners" of schools, the State being divided for this purpose into seven parts with reference not so much to population as to the school work to be done in each; York and Cumberland counties constitute the first district. The theory of the bill is that the seven men to be appointed in pursuance of this plan will do the work of the county supervisors more satisfactorily than those gentlemen did, and at less expense, care being taken to secure competent commissioners by offering adequate compensation. They are to be paid, therefore, a salary of $1500 and their necessary traveling expenses not exceeding $500 except in the seventh and possibly the sixth district, where special provision is to be made owing to the magnificent distances to be traversed in Eastern and Northern Maine.

For the selection of these district commissioners a peculiar method is provided. The first year they are to be appointed by the Governor, but afterwards they are to be recommended to the Governor by conventions of the representatives of the superintending school committees of the several towns in each district to be held annually in the month of September. These meetings of the school committees are to continue three days and are expected to result in great advantage to those who participate in them owing to the facilities afforded for consultation and discussion. It is proposed to authorize towns to pay the expenses of their representatives to the convention if they see fit.

The advantages of the new plan are first, its economy. It is proposed to throw on the district commissioners the work of conducting the teachers' institutes now authorized by law. Thus a saving of four thousand dollars will be effected, and the whole district commission will add only $10,000 to the expenses of the State. County supervision, it will be remembered, cost $20,000. Second, its efficiency owing to the anticipated improvement in the personnel of the board, and to the sympathy and co operation between all grades of school officers expected to be attained through the novel method of selecting the commissioners. Third, the commissioners are to determine whether the money received by towns through the mill tax is devoted to the purposes for which it is intended. This is a feature which the larger cities and towns will certainly appreciate. The State now gives about a quarter of a million dollars for the support of schools, but knows not whether the money is well applied or not.

It is not believed that the State will grudge a few thousand dollars for the attainment of so many useful purposes.

THE Boston *Advertiser's* Washington special states that an issue has arisen between Gen. Howard and his disbursing officers in the Freedmen's Bureau on the one side and the Secretary of War and his subordinates on the other from the fact that Gen. Bullock and other disbursing officers under Gen. Howard have failed to account for all the money they have drawn from the treasury and that these officers cannot produce the records of their transactions in paying a certain class of claims. Complaints have also pay, bounties, etc., supposed to be settled by the late officers of the bureau, and it is suspected that there have been quite extensive frauds. Of course Gen. Howard, as the head of the late bureau is responsible for the irregularities of his subordinates though he is in no other way connected with the alleged deficiencies and complaints of fraud. The Secretary of War calls upon Gen. Howard to find the lost records, and he replies that he will do all he can in the matter.

A MEMBER of the Board of Agriculture suggests that that organization should be abolished by the Legislature and a Commissioner of Agriculture established instead. There is certainly room for the growing suspicion that the Board, though composed of several intelligent and worthy gentlemen has fallen into the hands of a few intriguing men who are disposed to turn the organization to their own purposes. Mr. Goodale has been displaced through their manipulations that a gentleman who has been Secretary of the State Agricultural Society might succeed him in order to make a vacancy and a place worth $600 a year for another gentleman who did not realize so substantial rewards for his labors as President of that society as he desired. The whole of this miserable scheme was carried out by those gentlemen who were the projectors of what, by a figure of speech, was called the State Fair at Bangor last fall.

THE Dominion Board of Trade held a session at Ottawa last week at which twenty-one local boards were represented. The great interest of the session apparently centered on the tariff question which was discussed at length. A proposition recommending a modification of the duties on articles of food, clothing, etc., was supplemented by amendments approving incidental protection to the extent of 15 per cent *ad valorem*, any needed increase to be imposed on luxuries, and declaring the importance of a permanent tariff to the commercial and manufacturing interests of the country. Thus amended the resolution was passed. From this it seems that the commercial and manufacturing interests of the Dominion are inclined to accept the American rather than the British policy.

THE extended testimony of Mr Durant, formerly an officer in the Credit Mobilier, and Union Pacific Railroad Co., on Friday disclosed two facts, one of which shows clearly where the Credit Mobilier got its money to pay such large dividends. It was by paying Oakes Ames as trustee of the company about $3,000,000 for constructing two hundred and forty-seven miles of railroad *already built at a greater price than its original construction* cost, this last sum being used for immediate dividends. The other fact is that from August 1864 to May 1866, the Union Pacific Company allowed Durant $435,000, of which Messrs. Stewart and Hay, two notorious lobbyists had about $300,000 of this sum, for which he took no vouchers. It is said that this announcement produced a sensation.

ON the first page is published the address of the late State Temperance Convention to the people of Maine; and within the small space occupied is condensed the whole argument for prohibition. The positions taken are logical and are sustained by the highest legal authority and are based on the fundamental principles of all true government—the greatest good to the greatest number. While many will take issue with the measures employed to secure the end, they will find it exceedingly difficult to avoid the force of the argument so concisely stated in the address.

CHANGES IN FARMING, which have taken place and which should be made" is the subject of a paper read by Secretary Goodale before the Maine Board of Agriculture and which has been printed in pamphlet form for distribution. To say that it is timely and admirable would be faint praise. It is really a condensed treatise on polititical economy and should be put into the hands of every farmer in the State.

The Bath & Portland Charter.

THE UNFAIR STATEMENT OF THE HEARING IN THE BOSTON PAPERS—SOMETHING OF MR. HUBBARD'S ARGUMENT.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 18, 1873.

To the Editor of the Press:

Much comment of a very unfavorable character is made here over the fact that the correspondents of some of the Boston papers here represented made a very full report of the objections urged by Judge Rice against the proposed Bath & Portland charter before the Railroad Committee, while they neglected to state the very cogent points made by Mr. Hubbard in answer, at the same hearing. What the inducement to this grossly partizan style of reporting may have been is of course known only to the reporters themselves, and to the managers of the Maine Central Railway, in whose interest the report was evidently made, but I think ordinary fair play demands that an opportunity should be given to place before the public some statement of the arguments of the other party, although it will be impossible to do justice to the brilliant oratory with which Mr. Hubbard illumined the terse logic of his argument, as I am compelled to write from memory and can present only general points made, and that very imperfectly. Judge Rice based his argument largely upon the fact that the business between Bath and Portland did not require another line of road. He further contended against the policy of chartering parallel lines of railroad as a violation of the plighted faith of the State to protect capital invested in existing lines, and that upon mature reflection he failed to conceive what reason even the vivid imagination of his friend Hubbard could discover for the granting of such a charter. In his reply, Mr. Hubbard said that when the M. C. R. applied for a charter to build a road from Danville Junction to Cumberland, it was possible that the manager of the Grand Trunk Railway—sitting in his office in Montreal—passed through a similar mental struggle in trying to discover the reason for that charter to build a railroad parallel to his own between two points, where the local business did not demand it and could not pay the interest upon the cost of a single half mile of road. He thought, however, that as the idea flashed through the mind of the Grand Trunk Manager, that Judge Rice wanted that road built as an extension of his own to perfect it as a through and independent line—the reasons for that charter became more obvious. So here as the light gradually dawns upon the mind of the Judge, that the Bath charter is wanted, not to accommodate the local business between that city and Portland, but as a last and necessary link in a chain of railroads to make another through and independent line from Portland to Bangor—to their connect with a line to the British Provinces, the mental struggle he had undergone to discover the reason for this petition would cease to disturb him. The Bath charter being granted, the building of the Bay and River road is assured. Divide with the Maine Central the business of Bangor and the business of the E. & N. A. road with all its connecting lines, add the business of the Bay and River and the Knox and Lincoln roads, and of Bath itself, and in this grand aggregate we have the true representative of the business to be done by the Bath and Portland road. As it now is, the lines between Boston and Bangor are absolutely at the mercy of the Maine Central. Judge Rice was candid enough to admit his paternity of the Knox & Lincoln road, and its importance to his line as a feeder. This aspiring boy, though justly proud of his parentage, has now arrived at years of manhood, and desires to be free, but the Judge is seeking to hold him in leading strings for fifty years more, by the contract which he urges was so generous.

Along the Bay and River line one of the aims of our civil policy had been accomplished. Towns, cities and market places had been built up and contained a community of people, free, active and enterprising, who now sought better facilities for development. The same spirit that inspired the advance from the rude bridle path to the common road and turnpike, now demanded that improved highway—the railroad. The tendency is to and communication.

Mr. Hubbard further urged that no remonstrances against the petition had been presented. The Maine Central Railroad appeared as the only objector—planting itself squarely in the pathway of the successful development and growth of the towns and cities along the Bay and River. Before the practical consolidation of the old M. C. and P. & K. roads, the latter, with Judge Rice at its head, looked with great favor upon a proposed through line from Portland to Bangor along the shore and river; but now such a line would be a formidable rival to his own consolidated lines—hence, in this new light, "public policy" seemed dead against the charter prayed for. A shore line once built, and the Maine Central cannot so absorb all its feeders and branches as to maintain sovereign power in the State. Judge Rice had argued in favor of a general railroad law—it was the Judge who first proposed and sought to make a law the first general railroad bill ever urged in Maine. He now claimed that, because the Legislature refused such a law, the State was committed against parallel lines. Not so. The right of eminent domain was, by the general railroad law, delegated to our Commissioners and former Legislatures felt that it was quite as safe to trust the representatives of the people; for, under a law such as had been proposed, it was possible, or seemed so, for a powerful trunk line to prevent the building of any more railroads in Maine. This was the cause of the defeat of general railroad bills hitherto, and not an objection to parallel lines.

Mr. Hubbard replied fully to all the objections urged against the petition, turning many of the points very happily as well as conclusively against the objectors. His speech received the highest encomiums on all hands, as a masterly effort. Unhappily, no report of it was made of the time, as those who were supposed to be reporting it failed to give it, and I have made this fragmentary abstract from memory. OBSERVER.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.—The Boston *Transcript's* special of Saturday says:

Ex-Governor Carney of Kansas, was before the Committee on Privileges and Elections today, in the case of Senator Caldwell, charged with obtaining his seat in the Senate through bribery and corruption. He testified that Caldwell paid him $15,000 to withdraw as a candidate for Senator. This came in two checks, one for $7000 and one for $10,000. He stated that Caldwell told him his election as Senator cost him $60,000.

Durant's testimony in the Credit Mobilier case has implicated several lobbyists here, who, it is alleged, paid large sums of money belonging to the Pacific Railroad to members of Congress and others. Subpœnas were issued for these parties last night, but when the sergeant-at-arms went to secure them to-day it was discovered that they had secretly left the city.—They will be found and compelled to tell what they did with the money.

Parties who are pressing appropriations of large sums for internal improvements have abandoned all hope of action at this session and only expect to bring the matter prominently before Congress and the country so as to secure action in the new Congress.

MURDERED.—John Tierny of North Vassalboro, who was reported to have died in a drunken fit while at Lawrence, Mass., it now appears was murdered. Two weeks ago he received notice that his sister residing in Lawrence, was dying, and requested his presence. He at once set out and his friends heard nothing more from him until Monday, Jan. 6th, when a friend of Mr. Tierny received two telegrams—one over the signature of Tierny himself, asking that his trunk be forwarded at once; and the other signed by other parties, stating that he was dead and requesting that his bank book be forwarded. Suspicions were at once aroused on the part of his friends that there had been foul play. It now appears that he was the victim of a murderous diabolical act that of Mathews at Waterville some years ago. While stopping at the house of his nephews in Lawrence, laudanum was given him in coffee, at first in stupefying doses, and at last in such quantities that his death was brought about.—He had deposited about thirteen hundred dollars which his murderers doubtless thought would fall at once into their hands. Tierny was a single man, about forty-five years of age, and has a brother living in Philadelphia. The case is being investigated and the perpetrators will doubtless be brought to justice.—[*Whig.*

There will be thirty State Legislatures in session on the 20th of January, and one National Legislature. We shudder to think of the consequent enormous additions to the statute books of the country.

News and Other Items.

A double-headed State—Louisiana. She has two Governors, two Legislatures, and the promise of two United States Senators claiming the same seat. All she wants now are a couple of purgatories to pitch the whole lot into, and then make a fresh start.

A Connecticut clergyman was sent for to marry a couple, but was delayed several days by a storm. When he reached the place he found the would-be bride with her sleeves rolled up, kneading dough, and the would be groom with his coat off, snugly seated beside a warm stove, smoking his meerschaum. The couple concluded they "mought as well be married at that time as any other," and they were.

The recent "cold snap" and great snow-storm in northern Iowa, western Wisconsin and Minnesota, exceeded those of any preceding winter ever known.

A kerosene lamp at Rush River, Wisconsin, exploded Christmas night and one or two of the flying bits of glass struck a little girl in the neck and cut her jugular vein in two. She died in a few minutes.

Mrs. Woodhull lectured to about 250 men and boys in Hartford Thursday night.

A woman in male attire was arrested in Knoxville, Tenn., a few nights since. She gave as an excuse that she could more successfully find her missing husband *incog.*, especially as she believed him to be pretty well soaked in cog—niac.

John P. Jones, the new Senator elect from Nevada, is reported to have said when some one suggested that the Legislature might "go back" on him, "I'm not afraid of that. I've bought 'em over twice and they don't dare go back on me."

The Boston News of Wednesday noon says: "A woman with a child in her arms which had the small pox, got into the Boston and Albany accommodation train which reached Boston at 9 o'clock this morning, this side of Wellesley. One of the brakemen suspected that the child was infected, and asked the woman, who said it was. She rode to Boston, the passengers risking catching the disease from the child. Is there no remedy for such recklessness?" Aside from the grammar of this account it has other unpleasant features.

A Washington special states that Judge Richardson is not the choice of the Massachusetts delegation for Secretary of the Treasury, and that some of them have so informed the President.

The deaths in Boston last week numbered 179 of which 46 were from small pox; of foreign parentage 116.

The British and American Claims Commission at Washington has, since December 18th, disallowed twenty-four claims and made favorable awards in fourteen other cases. So far about one hundred and fifty cases have been disposed of, and there is hardly a doubt that the commission will complete its business within the time provided in the treaty viz., by Nov. 1874.

FIFTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE.

[Reported for the Press.]

SENATE.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 18.

House papers disposed of in concurrence.

A communication was received from the Secretary of State, transmitting the report on the State prison. Referred.

Petitions, Bills, &c., Presented and Referred: Of the town of Yarmouth for authority to loan its credit in aid of manufactories within the town; of H. J. Griffin et als., of Belfast, for charter of railroad from Bath to Portland.

Orders passed.—(By Mr. Kimball) That the Committee on Legal Affairs enquire into the expediency of so amending chapter 3, R. S., as to allow cities and towns to raise money to reimburse any citizen who loses his uninsured property by fire; That 1,000 additional copies of the Land Agent's report be printed for the use of members.

Read and Assigned.—Bill to build a wharf in Belfast; for the protection of trout in Waldoboro; to incorporate the Winterport Ferry Co.; resolve granting the government of the United States jurisdiction over certain cemetery lots in Augusta; a new draft of the act authorizing the building of a bridge across Pleasant river; to increase the capital stock of Laconia Co.; to incorporate the Williams Slate Quarry Co., of Brownville; to promote immigration and facilitate the settlement of public lands. The bill concerning the Laconia Company permits an increase of the capital stock not over $400,000.

The bill incorporating the Coburn Land Co., in its passage to be engrossed was tabled until Wednesday.

Passed to be enacted—Bill to amend the charter of the Madagascal Dam Co.; to amend the charter of the Bangor Insurance Co.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Speaker being absent Mr. C. H. Hatch of Bangor was chosen Speaker *pro tem.*

Petitions, Bills, &c., presented and referred—For charter of Bath and Portland Railroad Co; of H. M. Prentiss et als. to incorporate East Branch Log Driving Co.; of Penobscot Indians for change of law relating to rents for lease of shores; of F. Lowe against setting off part of Clinton Gore to the town of Clinton; resolve in favor of Crystal Plantation.

Orders passed—That the Committee on State Lands and Roads inquire into the expediency of amending sec. 28, chap. 5 R. S. relating to local land agents, so that duties now performed by them be performed by selectmen of towns; that the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of amending sec. 4, chap 59 R. S. by striking out "at least five days" in third line so that said section when amended shall read "all residents of this State intending to be joined in marriage shall cause notice of their intentions to be recorded in the clerk's office in the town where each party resides before a certificate shall be granted;" that the Committee on Finance inquire into the expediency of reducing the valuation of township 5 R. 3, north of Bingham Purchase, county of Somerset.

Read and assigned—Resolve in favor of John Gardiner; Bill to incorporate the town of Hersey, relating to free text books; the bill to amend chaps. 51 and 52 of R. S. concerning railroads and steamboats (this bill was recommitted); to amend sec. 37, chap. 18 R. S. relating to appeals from county commissioners, and bill to promote the efficiency of the public schools of Maine were ordered to be printed under the rules.

Passed to be enacted—Bill to amend the charter of the Bangor Insurance Co.; to authorize G. W. Manson to clear the channel of the Androscoggin river between Lewiston and Lisbon Falls.

The bill to repeal chap. 715 of private laws of 1871 relating to the duties of constables in Whitefield was taken from the table, amended and passed to be engrossed.

Adjourned.

STATE NEWS.

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY.

Lisbon is to have a Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

The stable and tenement house of Mr. Morris on Bates street, Lewiston, were burned Saturday. Loss $4,500; insurance $3000.

The Lewiston *Journal* says the thaw settled the snow a foot in that locality.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

The Brunswick *Telegraph* says that the opening lecture before the Maine Medical School, was delivered on Thursday afternoon, 9th inst., by Dr. Thomas Dwight, Jr., Professor of Anatomy. The lectures are now given by Dr. Dwight, on Anatomy, Dr. Robert Amory, (the new chair)on Physiology, comes with a high reputation in his special department, and by Prof. Brackett on Chemistry. Dr. Greene has not commenced his lectures on Surgery. On Wednesday there were forty-seven names of Medicals on the Register.

KENNEBEC COUNTY.

The Gardiner *Reporter* says that E. H. Lapham of Pittston, has hauled with his team since haying time, 178 tons of pressed hay to that market for shipment. This all comes from Pittston and adjoining towns.

Winthrop village, one of the most flourishing in the State, dedicated a beautiful school house Thursday. The house is 40x60 feet and cost $15,000. Supt. Johnson delivered the address on the occasion.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Joseph Austin of Damariscotta, was seriously if not fatally injured Tuesday by the fall of a limb where he was at work in the woods.

Large numbers of deers are ranging through Newcastle, Alna and Jefferson. Several have been killed.

At Newcastle, on Friday, the 10th inst., Oscar E. Sidelinger entered the dwelling house of Artis Hall, and having induced Mr. Hall's daughter, a miss of fifteen years, to take some $60 from her father's drawer, persuaded her to elope with him. Their absence was discovered early Saturday morning and immediate pursuit of the runaways was made. They were overtaken at Wiscasset, to which place they had walked during the night, and where they were awaiting the early train west. They were brought back to Newcastle, and Miss Hall was restored to her parents, and Sidelinger was bound over to court by Trial Justice Stetson, and is now in jail. The stolen money except $13, which Sidelinger had invested for some new clothes, was recovered.

OXFORD COUNTY.

Lung fever and rheumatic complaints prevail in Sweden to a considerable extent, although none have died for a few weeks past.

PENOBSCOT COUNTY.

There are twenty inmates at present confined in the Bangor jail.

David Barker of Exeter, reads from his poems before the Calais Lyceum, the 23d inst., and at other points in the East during the coming week.

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY.

The *Observer* says that a contract has been made by Messrs. Putnam & Dwelley of Boston, for the purchase of the Spool Company's property in Foxcroft, and the work of erecting the factory will be commenced early in the spring.

SAGADAHOC COUNTY.

Probate court will be held the first Tuesday of each month instead of Monday as heretofore.

WALDO COUNTY.

The *Age* says that the Belfast jail has been tenantless nearly half of the time the past year, and the records of the police court show that from the first of March last to the first of January, this year, there have been but 41 criminal cases, against 97 for the same time the year previous.

YORK COUNTY.

(Correspondent Avon.)

Trafton Hatch, Esq., the well-known road master of the P. S. & P., road, is seriously ill with the small pox at his residence in Wells.

The Biddeford *Times* says that on Thursday of last week, J. H. Brown and Charles Holland of Limerick, started for the White Mountains on a deer hunt. Procuring a guide they went into the wilderness on Sunday and came out the Tuesday following, bringing with them six large deer and one fox. One of the deer weighed, when dressed, 152 pounds.

Rev. A. Cole and wife of Cornish, were made the recipients of a donation to the amount of $112 on the 19th ult., for which they wish to express their gratitude.

IN GENERAL.

Under date of Dec. 31, 1872, patents were issued to John N Stewart of Belfast, for wagon, and John F. Blondoll of Thomaston, assignor to Samuel Graves of Topsham, for broom bridle.

Counsel for Ailing.

Nothing is cheaper to those who give it than good advice; nothing is more valuable to those who receive it in the right spirit and promptly act upon it. Well, then, we advise the feeble, the ailing, the despondent to become strong and hearty and cheerful "Ah!" reply all these unfortunates in a breath, "it needs no wiscacre to teach us that such a change is desirable; but how is it to be effected?" Your patience, sick and sorrowful friends, and we will inform you. Learn then that there is such sanitary value in the famous vegetable restorative known as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, that no phase of muscular or nervous debility, no species of bilious disorder, no variety of that torment called dyspepsia, no case of chills and fever, no form of hypochondria, that may not be cured by the persevering use of this harmless but irresistible invigorant, alterative and corrective.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO PREVENT SMALL POX

Physicians buy the pure unhumanized vaccine lymph of H. H. HAY, dealer in Pure Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals, junction Free and Middle streets. He is, as usual, constantly receiving that which he will guarantee to be absolutely reliable in every respect. jan20-1wwan

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INS. CO., 156 BROADWAY, New York, January 8, 1873.

NOTICE.—Henry S. Brown is *not* authorized to act for this Company in any capacity.

J. L. HALSEY, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.

The annual meeting of The Mutual Relief Association of the I. O. O. F. will be holden at Odd Fellows Hall, on TUESDAY Evening, January 21st, at 7½ o'clock.

H. C. BARNES, Sec'y. jan18 snd3t

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC, SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,

Are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary consumption.

Sometimes medicines that will stop a cough will often occasion the death of the patient. It locks up the liver, stops the circulation of the blood, hemorrhage follows, and, in fact, clogging the action of the very organs that cause the cough.

Liver complaint and dyspepsia are the causes of two-thirds of the cases of consumption. Many are now complaining with dull pain in the side, the bowels sometimes costive and sometimes to loose, tongue coated, pain in the shoulder blade, feeling sometimes very restless, and at other times drowsy; the food that is taken lies heavily on the stomach, accompanied with acidity and belching of wind. These symptoms usually originate from a disordered condition of the stomach or a torpid liver. Persons so affected, if they take one or two heavy colds, and if the cough in these cases be suddenly stopped, the lungs, liver and stomach clog, and remain torpid and inactive, and before the patient is aware of his situation, the lungs are a mass of sores, and ulcerated, and death is the inevitable result.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is an expectorant which does not contain any opium, nor anything calculated to check a cough suddenly.

Schenck's Seaweed tonic dissolves the food, mixes with the gastric juice of the stomach, digests easily, nourishes the system, and creates a healthy circulation of the blood. When the liver is costive, skin shallow, and the patient is troubled with a bilious habit, Schenck's Mandrake Pills are required.

These medicines are prepared by Dr. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Northeast corner of Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, Penn., and for sale by GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., 38 Hanover street, Boston, and John F. Henry, 8 College place, New York. For sale by Druggists generally. sept3sneodtf

J. B. BROWN & SONS, BANKERS, o. 40 Exchange Street, PORTLAND, MAINE.

DEAL in Government and other Investment Securities in Gold and Silver Coin.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight. Interest at the rate of Four per cent. per annum allowed on all Daily Balances. Accounts rendered and interest credited monthly.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued bearing interest as by agreement and available at maturity in Portland, Boston or New York.

STERLING Exchange purchased. Sight and sixty day drafts on England, Ireland, Scotland, and all the principal cities of Europe. Also, Gold and Currency Checks on Boston, New York and Montreal sold.

Agents for the sale of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Portland & Ogdensburg R. R. se30 sn MAStf

GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE —OF— OVERCOATS, REEFERS, —AND— WINTER CLOTHING —AT— **ORIN HAWKES & CO., 290 & 292 CONGRESS STREET.**

Owing to the lateness of the season we have concluded to offer the balance of our Overcoats, Reefers and Winter Clothing at a great reduction from our former low prices. These goods are all of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect, and each garment will be sold from $3 to $5 less than regular prices, thus bringing them down to about wholesale rates.

FIGURES WILL TELL.

Look, Compare and then Give us a Call

Moscow Beaver Overcoats $14, $16, $18. FORMER PRICE $18, $20, $22.

Chinchilla Beaver Overcoats, 12, 14, 15. FORMER PRICES, 15, 18, 20.

Union Beaver Overcoats 6, 8. FORMER PRICES, 10, 12.

Chinchilla Reefers 9, 10, 12.

Former prices 12, 14, 16, and everything else in proportion. We mean just what we say in regard to the prices at which these goods are offered, and challenge comparison with those of any wholesale house in the country. Look at the figures and prove the statement by examination of the goods.

EVERY GARMENT WARRANTED WELL MADE. EVERY GARMENT WARRANTED GOOD MATERIAL. EVERY GARMENT WARRANTED TO FIT.

290 & 292 Congress Street, Jan9sn2wW2w3 OPP. PREBLE HOUSE.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Averill Chemical Paint WILL PROVE ITSELF.

1st—Far more beautiful then any other.
2d—More durable then any other.
3d—Lower in price then pure Lead and Oil.
4th—To be all ready for use.
5th—To require no thinning or drier.
6th—The best wood preservative ever discovered.
7th—Rain (before dry) does not wash it.
8th—It will not run or chalk.
9th—It is positively water and fire proof.
10th—Covers old work as well as new.
11th—Superior for covering brick.
12th—The best paint for iron buildings.

This paint has been, and is being used upon the finest villas and buildings both public and private, this country, north, south, east, and west, giving universal satisfaction, and in all cases has proved its wear to be fully twice as long, without chalking or acking, as any other paint.

D. M. YEOMANS, General Eastern Agent, 83 Commercial St., Portland. Sept21eodsntf

Vermont and N. Y. Butter. 200 Tubs of selected dairies Fall made. —FOR SALE AT— 163 COMMERCIAL STREET, AARON R. ALDRICH & CO. jan18 eod1m*

To Let THE commodious four storied Brick Store, No. 57 Commercial St.—Immediate possession given. Inquire of ELIAS THOMAS & CO No. 90 Commercial St. Or of W. W. THOMAS, Canal National Bank. sept12mtf

PURE VACCINE VIRUS! —FOR SALE BY— **W. W. WHIPPLE & CO.** jan18 sn3t*

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid Hair Dye is the *best in the world.* The only True and Perfect Dye. Harmless Reliable and Instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes washes. Produces IMMEDIATELY a superb BLACK OR NATURAL BROWN, and leaves the hair clean, soft and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all Druggists.

CHAS. BATCHELOR, *Prop.*, N. Y. octl4d&w 1yrs N

STATE OF MAINE.

IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Jan. 7, 1873.

ORDERED, that, the Senate concuring, all petitions for private legislation, except those for redress of wrongs and grievances, which shall be presented to this Legislature after the first day of February next, be referred to the next Legislature, and that this order be published in the daily Kennebec Journal, the daily Lewiston Journal, the Bangor Daily Whig and Courier, Portland Daily Press, and Daily Eastern Argus, until that date.

In House of Representatives, Jan., 7, 1873. Read and passed. Sent up for concurrence.

SUMNER J. CHADBOURNE, Clerk.

IN SENATE, January 8, 1873. Read and passed in concurrence.

SAMUEL W. LANE, Sec'y.

A true copy. Attest SAMUEL W. LANE, Sec'y. jan10sntd

The Press as an Advertising Medium.

The attention of advertisers is called to the excellent and constantly improving condition of the Daily PRESS as an advertising medium. Its circulation which has long been the largest in Maine has considerably increased during the past six months, and is steadily and rapidly increasing. It goes to the very best class of readers in Portland and vicinity, is sold largely on railway trains and steamboats, and is found in all public places. sn

REMOVED. A. H. ATWOOD, GOLD AND SILVER PLATER, has removed to four doors below the old stand, **27 Market Square, Up Stairs.** jan10 sn1m

MUNICIPAL & REAL ESTATE SECURITIES!

BONDS of Towns and Cities, and MORTGAGES of Improved Real Estate in the west, bearing 10 per cent. interest, payable in the east, for sale by CHARLES M. HAWKES, 28 Exchange st., Portland. sep28snrf

WILL BE ISSUED JANUARY 20th! THE Maine Probate Practice, —BY— **HON. ENOS T. LUCE. Late Judge of Probate of Androscoggin County.**

Being a Hand-Book of Practice in the Probate Courts of the State of Maine, containing notes on the execution and probate of wills, duties of executors, administrators, guardians and trustees. Also full forms of petitions, orders and decrees, with references to the statues of 1871, and late decisions of our courts up to Jan. 1st, 1873.

PRICE $2.50.

Sent by mail Post-Paid on receipt of Price.

DRESSER & AYER. Publishers, Portland. jan10 snd&wiww3

Averill Chemical Paint Co., Manufacturers of PUREST WHITE! AND Any Desired Shade or Color, Prepared for Immediate Application. SOLD By The GALLON ONLY DURABLE, BEAUTIFUL, ECONOMICAL. D. M. YEOMANS, General Eastern Agent, 83 Commercial st. Portland. se28-eodtf sn

A Book for Every Man.

The "SCIENCE OF LIFE, or SELF-PRESERVATION," a Medical Treatise on the Cause and Cure of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline in Man, Nervous and Physical Debility, Hypochondria, Impotency, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, and all other diseases arising from the errors of youth or the indiscretions or excesses of mature years. This is indeed a book for every man. Thousands have been taught by this work the true way to health and happiness. It is the cheapest and best medical work ever published, and the only one on this class of life worth reading. 190th edition, revised, much enlarged, illustrated, bound in beautiful French cloth. Price only $1. Sent by mail post-paid on receipt of price. Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass., or Dr. W. H. PARKER, Assistant Physician. N. B. The author may be consulted on the above as well as all diseases requiring SKILL and EXPERIENCE. sn mar25-dly

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR At. & St. Lawrence Deferred Script —BY— **W. E. WOOD, 67 Exchange St.** jan14 sntf

DENTAL NOTICE. REMOVAL. MACALASTER BROS., DENTISTS, Have removed their office to Rooms over George W. Whittier's Drug Store, Congress Square. Dr. Macalaster is now ready at his new office to wait on those requiring his professional services. Entrance to Dental Rooms, **392 Congress Street and 95 Free Street,** nov7 PORTLAND, ME. sntf

FEED FOR CATTLE AT Casco Brewery, **No. 7 Fore Street, Opposite Portland Co's Works.** PATRICK McGLINCHY Prop. de19 1fn

Caution! LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce Buyers are cautioned to avoid the numerous Counterfeits and Imitations offered for sale. JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York, Agents for the United States. oct16 eodsn1y

If you want a nice Photograph or Tin Type, go to A. M. McKenny,'s 161 Middle Street. He warrents them as good as can be made in Portland. ag5-eodtf sn

REMOVAL! SCRIBNER & JORDAN, Attornies and Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, have removed from 209 Congress street to **74 Middle corner of Exchange Street.** jan13 2wMW&F

TO BE LET. The Front Office on the second floor in the Canal National Bank Building, recently occupied by Mattocks & Fox. Also rooms in the Third story. Enquire at the Bank. dec7sntf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BANK OF PORTLAND.

On, and after this date, the undersigned will carry on a STRICTLY Banking business, at the Banking Rooms now occupied by the Second National Bank, in Portland, Maine, under the style of the "BANK OF PORTLAND" and as such, will receive Deposits and make Discounts, in the regular course of the Banking Business. W. N. GOOLD.

Portland, June 24th, 1872. jun23new1f then sn tf

MARRIED.

In this city, Jan. 15, by Rev. D. H. Hanaburgh, Alonzo W. Buckman and Miss Addie A. Oliver, both of Portland.

In this city, Jan. 17, by Rev. A. A. Smith, James F. Riddle of Boston and Miss Etta Hunt of Lewiston.

In this city, Jan. 15, by Rev. A. A. Smith, James F. Neal and Mrs. Lorana J. Harrington.

In Buxton, Jan. 12, John H. Hodsdon and Miss Eliza Foss.

In Buxton, Dec. 7, Edwin A. Harmon and Sarah J. Harmon.

In Rockland, Jan. 11, Oscar E. McIntyre and Paulina M. Spear, both of Warren.

In Appleton, Jan. 11, Otis Wellman of Searsmont and Lizzie Bickford of Appleton.

In Waldoboro, Jan. 10, Solomon Mink and Mary A. Athearn, both of Hope.

DIED.

In this city on the 18th inst., Mrs. Nancy Hacker, daughter of the late Ephraim Smith of Gorham, aged 75 years 8 mos.

[Funeral services this afternoon at 2 o'clock from her late residence.]

In Biddeford, Jan. 10, Mrs. Ellen, wife of John H Hubbard, aged 38 years 4 months.

In Saco, Jan. 8, John G. Cummings, aged 25 years 4 months.

In Buxton, Dec. 31, Mr. Ansel Pennell, aged 49 years 11 months.

In Parsonsfield, Jan. 11, Mr. Nathan Fenderson, aged 87 years 8 months.

In Rockland, Jan. 11, Mrs. Bessie, wife of Chas. B. Fuller, aged 37 years 4 months.

In Smyrna, Jan. 11, Mr. Franklin Ham, aged 38 years.

In Smyrna, Jan. 16, Levi Berry, Esq., aged 72 years

In Biddeford, Jan. 15, Etta E. Sennett, aged 18 yrs. and 7 months.

In Lebanon, Dec. 12, Helen L. Cummings, aged 22 years; Jan. 1, Laura J. Cummings, aged 24 years,—daughters of Mathias Cummings.

PASSENGERS.

In steamship Austrian for Liverpool—A R McKenzie, L Robitvail, W Avitt, Geo Ritchie, W Samuels, A Hudson, W C Bates, A L Winslall, Miss Brady, Thomas Beament, W C Gibson, and 15 others in the steerage.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN STEAMERS

NAME	FROM	FOR	DATE
St Thomas	New York	Port Prince	Jan 20
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	Jan 21
Calabria	New York	Liverpool	Jan 22
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	Jan 22
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	Jan 23
City of Havana	New York	Havana	Jan 23
San Francisco	New York	Bermuda	Jan 23
Silesia	New York	Hamburg	Jan 23
Columbia	New York	Havana	Jan 23
Scandinavian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan 25
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Jan 25
Batavia	Boston	Liverpool	Jan 25
India	New York	Glasgow	Jan 25
City of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Jan 25
Atlantic	New York	Liverpool	Jan 25
Hansa	New York	Bremen	Jan 25
Mandingo	New York	Demarara	Jan 28
Algeria	New York	Liverpool	Jan 29
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Jan 29
Cleopatra	New York	Havana	Jan 30

Miniature Almanac. January 20.

Sun rises 7.24 | Moon rises 11.50 PM
Sun sets 4.59 | High water 3.45 PM

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF PORTLAND.

Saturday, Jan. 18.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Franconia, Bragg, New York—passengers and mdse to Henry Fox.

Sch William Slater

THE PRESS.

MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 20, 1873.

THE PRESS

May be obtained at the Periodical Depots of Fessenden Bros., Marquis, Robinson, Brimell & Co.' Andrews, Wentworth, Glendenning Moses, Henderson, and Chisholm Bros., on all trains that run out of the city.
At Biddeford, of Pillsbury.
At Saco of L. Hodgdon.
At Waterville, of J. S. Carter.
At Gorham, of News Agent.
At Bath, of J. O. Shaw.
At Lewiston, of W. F. Stanwood.

CITY AND VICINITY.

New Advertisements To-Day.

ENTERTAINMENT COLUMN.
M. L. A.—Eighth Lecture.
Haymakers—City Hall.
SPECIAL NOTICE COLUMN.
To Prevent Small Pox.
Office of the Manhattan Life Ins. Co—Notice.
NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
C. L. Gorham—Pianos.
Board Wanted.
Taylor's Cards—2.
Choice Oolong Teas—Fletcher & Co.
Baxter's Portable Steam Engine.
Grocers Attention—A. D. Pettengill.
Safes—American Steam Safe Co.
Try Constantine's Persian Healing Soap.
Table Waiters Wanted.
Bonds for Sale—H. M. Payson.
Wanted 200 Girls—Hayden, Hibbard & Co.
Legislative Notice.

Superior Court.

JANUARY CRIMINAL TERM, BEFORE JUDGE SYMONDS.

SATURDAY.—In the case of State vs. Samuel W. Chadbourne, indicted for embezzlement of his ward's funds, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Municipal Court.

BEFORE JUDGE MORRIS.

SATURDAY.—John Devine of Gorham, N. H.; claimant of liquors seized on Atlantic wharf. Order of restoration.

Mary Coyne of Gorham, N. H.; claimant of liquors seized on Atlantic wharf. Order of restoration.

John Mulloy of Gorham, N. H.; claimant of liquors seized on Atlantic wharf. Order of restoration.

William H. Shannon of Lancaster, N. H.; claimant of liquors seized on Atlantic wharf. Order of restoration.

J. H. Williams attorney for the claimants.

Peter Tobey. Intoxication. Fined $5 with costs.

Brief Jottings.

The little boy Harry Greely will appear at the Haymakers concert for the last time tonight. He is but three years old and is a wonder.

There will be a temperance meeting this evening at the Allen Mission Chapel, Locust street, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. C. F. Allen, President of the State Agricultural College, and others. There will be an opportunity to sign the pledge. The public are cordially invited.

The name of the office at Great Falls has been changed to North Gorham, and Joseph W. Parker appointed postmaster, vice Daniel Westcott.

The Army and Navy course close their fine entertainments by a grand concert by the always welcome Mendelssohn Quintette Club of Boston, assisted by Mrs. H. M. Smith.

Edmund Yates, the brilliant English novelist, delivers his admirable lecture entitled "Princes of the Pen," in City Hall, next Wednesday evening. As this is the closing entertainment of the Mercantile course there will undoubtedly be a "rush."

The new Lodge of Knights of Pythias is to be installed in this city next week.

Saturday it was dark and dreary. It rained, and the wind wasn't in the least weary,—that is, it didn't appear to be. Still it may have been.

The conspiracy trial attracted large crowds of people to the Superior Court room Saturday.

Ice cream was abundant on Market street Saturday morning. A milk cart tipped over, the lacteal fluid escaping from the cans containing it, and mingling with the snow.

There was a slight disturbance at the Allen Mission Friday evening, caused by two drunken fellows.

The M. L. A. have appointed a committee to confer with the clergymen of the city in regard to the matter of having Sunday evening lectures in the City Hall. Those of the clergy who have been consulted express themselves favorably, and the plan will undoubtedly be carried into action.

We are in receipt of the January number of that neat compendium for the traveling public, the "International Railway and Steam Navigation Guide," published by C. R. Chisholm & Bros.

The steamship Austrian sailed from this port for Liverpool at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, carrying 11 cabin and 15 steerage passengers; The Texas sailed at 10 a. m.

Bret Hart's lecture comes off this week.

A man named Peter Smith was arrested Saturday, by officers Smith and Rich for the larceny of a coat. The property was recovered.

Women with yearnings after an occupation have now an opportunity presented them. The hoop-skirt and bustle manufactory advertises for 200 girls.

The Boston *Transcript* of Saturday evening warns its readers that a cold wave is coming. We should have done the same this morning but the wave is here.

Col. G. W. Ricker is at the Preble House.

Two cases of small pox are reported on board vessels which came to this port Saturday. measures will be taken to quarantine the vessels.

Rev. C. B. Pitblado delivered a very powerful and convincing discourse on "God in Nature" at Congress street M. E. church yesterday. It is spoken of in the highest terms.

We regret to learn that Mrs. M. S. Gibson, wife of the senior proprietor of the Preble House, met with severe injuries by a fall on the sidewalk, Saturday.

Rev. E. Y. Hincks delivered a sharp discourse at State street church yesterday morning, from the text "Thy prayers and thine alms are come up for a memorial before God," in which he took occasion to urge a little more liberality in alms-giving on the part of the church.

The Conspiracy Trial.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SUPERIOR COURT SATURDAY—GREAT CROWD PRESENT—OPENING OF THE GOVERNMENT.

State, vs. William L. Putman, James McGlinchy, Charles H. Hall, Francis Hoffman, John H. McCue.

Court came in at ten o'clock. The courtroom was crowded to its utmost capacity and officers were stationed in the aisles to keep the crowd from encroaching upon that portion of the court room assigned for the participants in the trial. The proceedings so far have been of rather a dry character and not well calculated to gratify any morbid taste.

County Attorney Mattocks then opened for the government, occupying two hours and twenty minutes, a brief abstract of which is as follows

May it please the Court, and Gentlemen of the Jury:

If you had no previous intimation of this case, the large number of people now assembled as spectators in this court room would suggest to your minds that a matter is now under consideration which has excited in this community a deeper interest than any prosecution which has been instituted here for some years. And aside from that, not only from the nature of the offence charged, but from the character of some of these respondents, you would expect questions to be presented to you which would require the most careful and candid consideration, and the greatest possible freedom from prejudice. This is a case, the very nature of which cannot fail to appeal to the prejudices of different men in different ways, but not one in which there will be that degree of personal feeling which sometimes disgraces a court of justice. It is a case where the government, upon one side, will maintain that the act committed by these respondents has been an open and gross violation of the provisions of the laws of this State; while on the other side it will be contended that the act complained of was done through proper motives and with a due regard to the laws of the State and the peace and welfare of society.

It has been suggested by some members of the Bar, and others, that it seemed wrong and that they were surprised that I should consent that a member of this Bar should be indicted upon a matter like this—

Mr. Webb—The defence make no such point.

County Attorney Mattocks—Gentlemen, I did not say that they did. I said it had been suggested that it was wrong and almost cruel for me to lend my aid to the indicting of a member of the Bar who has acted, as he says, (and he is a man of honor,) in the faithful discharge of his duty. In answer to such suggestions I have only to say that I am not responsible to the Bar for my course in this matter. I have not, I believe, while I have had the honor to occupy the position of prosecuting officer, been accused of lending my influence to any particular class or sect, nor of prosecuting persons for the violation of one law with more zeal than for the violation of another. I have simply done what I considered to be my duty conscientiously in the matter, and I presume the Grand Jury did the same. If members of the Bar, in the secrecy of their own offices, see fit to take upon themselves to determine that this or that law is unconstitutional, thus constituting themselves the court of last resort, they must act at their peril. It is not for me to say that the act forbidding the replevying liquors held by an officer on a search and seizure process is unconstitutional. * * * * Without going into the details of the evidence now, I will state that the government expect to show you that a large quantity of liquor had been seized by Deputy Sheriff Adams, under the provisions of the law authorizing the seizure and ultimate forfeiture of liquors kept for sale in violation of law; that they were stored in the liquor room in the basement of the City Building. At a late hour in the afternoon, when the police department was nearly vacant, and the county and city offices in the building were closed, Mr. Williams, a policeman, was surprised to see at the lower door a number of teams and men, and at their head McGlinchy and Hall, the coroner. Williams immediately went up to the sheriff's office and there found only Deputy Adams, whom he notified what was going on below. Adams went down and found them rolling these barrels of liquor out of doors to the teams. He immediately ordered them to desist, when Hall, the coroner, stepped forward and said he had a writ of replevin to take the liquors. Adams looked at the writ, which appeared to be in regular form, and although he had never heard of liquors in the possession of an officer on process of search and seizure, being replevied, yet coming as it did from the office of a lawyer who stood so high in the profession as Mr. Putnam, he thought it must be all right, and made no further resistance, but allowed them to proceed. We shall show that Mr. Putnam, although not actually present when the liquors were taken, was seen in the lower corridor just before, and inquiring for Deputy Adams; that the men below said at the time that they were acting under the advice of Mr. Putnam, and that he made the replevin writ.

The County Attorney then stated the law upon which he relied, the principal points of which were as follows:

Revised Statutes, Sec. 43, Chap. 27, provide that liquors held by an officer on a search and seizure process, shall not be taken from the custody of the officer by a writ of replevin or other process, while proceedings thereon are pending.

"Conspiracy is a confederacy of two or more persons to accomplish some unlawful purpose."

"All confederacies to obstruct, prevent or defeat the cause of public justice, or to effect a legal purpose by unlawful means, are criminal."

"If a client and attorney conspire to resist an officer in performing his duty, both are equally guilty."

Section 17, Chapter 126, of the Revised Statutes, under which this indictment is drawn, provides that "if any two or more persons conspire and agree together, with the fraudulent or malicious intent wrongfully and wickedly to injure, the person, character, business or property of another; or to do any act injurious to the administration of public justice, etc., they shall be deemed guilty of a conspiracy.

He contended that in this case these respondents conspired to do an unlawful act, and by unlawful means, viz: to take these liquors on a writ of replevin, when the statute provides that liquors seized shall not be taken from the custody of the officer by a writ of replevin or other process while proceedings are pending.

The witnesses for the government were then called, viz: Perry, Adams, Officer Williams, Judge Morris, and Recorder Kidder.

Mr. Kidder, Recorder of the Municipal Court, was the first witness put upon the stand. He produced the original papers upon which the liquors were seized, which were objected to by the counsel for the defendants, claiming that they did not conform with the statute, and therefore the liquors were not legally seized.

At this point the court adjourned until afternoon.

AFTERNOON.

The time was occupied in the afternoon in arguing the objections to the admissability of the documents upon which the liquors were seized, which were finally admitted subject to defendant's objection.

At this point (half past four) the court adjourned until ten o'clock Monday morning.

The Haymakers.

We hope the representation of this cantata to-night at City Hall, will be fully attended. Mr. Hodgkins has been to great labor and expense in preparing it for the public, and the bad weather of Friday and Saturday nights prevented, we suppose, crowded houses. This cantata abounds in beautiful music. It is, in fact, a picture of the most beautiful features of rural life, arrayed in robes of the sweetest music. The performers are almost perfect in their various parts. Considering the great variety of music, scenery, and the dramatic element, it is altogether the cheapest, as well as the finest amusement presented to the public this season

By the way, one of the first choristers has been entirely overlocked by the critics. I mean the one who at break of day makes such a stir in the rural household—the rooster. On Saturday night before the performance closed, he came on the stage solus, and approached the footlights to receive the plaudits of the audience. C.

HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL.—The Temple Quartette with Mrs. Burnham and Mr. Dow, pianist, were very much pleased with their first concert tour in Maine, last week, as they were enthusiastically received east of here, their reputation having preceded them. At Augusta the Editors and Publishers Association attended the concert by invitation of the manager, Mr. Jones. At Calais, eleven pieces were set down for the programme, but the audience demanded and received nineteen different selections before the close of the concert.

DEAD.—Mr. John Porter, who has long been been a member of the police force, died of congestion of the lungs at five o'clock yesterday afternoon. Mr. Porter was an estimable citizen, and a faithful and vigilant officer. His death is deeply felt by the force, for he was a popular member. He was about fifty years of age.

POSTPONEMENT.—Mr. Kennedy's dancing school for Friday evening, Jan. 24th, is postponed by request of the scholars, who are desirous of attending Bret Harte's lecture. The school will meet the evening following.

KENNEDY'S DANCING ACADEMY.—Mr. K. will decline to admit any more scholars until the new term, unless application is made on or before the fourth lesson on Wednesday afternoon next.

The Sidewalks Again.

Mr. Editor:

I am delighted at the way in which your correspondents pitch into the city Government about the abominable ice and snow that encumber our streets and sidewalks; it's a burning shame—no; a freezing shame. Now opposite my house the snow in the street is three feet higher than the sidewalk. I have two hundred feet of sidewalk twelve feet wide, and I have the snow shovelled off promptly after every storm. Sometimes the snow is three feet deep in drifts on the walk, and I have no place but the street into which to shovel it, and that makes the street higher than the walk. Why doesn't the city Government have carts all ready to receive this snow as it is shoveled? This could be easily done; it would cost nothing or next to nothing. Ten carts, I think, would answer my purpose. My nearest neighbors and I wouldn't need more than fifty carts,—fifty men and a hundred horses for half a day at each snow storm, and I think ten thousand carts would be sufficient for the whole city. Then again, the ice is abominable—in the streets and on the sidewalks and everywhere. There is an ascending street from my house, and in a thaw the water runs down and freezes and makes a bed of ice a foot thick, which is an outrage. What's a city Government for, if not to prevent such abominations?

I know a town not so large as ours, where there is never allowed any such thing Indeed they have roses and flowers in the open air, while our city government allows us to be buried alive in snow and ice;—abominable, pitch into 'em. Y. Z.

Ferry Village.

Last Friday a large and appreciative audience convened at the M. E. church to listen to the fourth lecture of the "Association Course" delivered by ex-Governor Washburn. Altough the weather was unpropitious the church was well filled. After the concert by the Union Brass Band the speaker was introduced and began his address. Some of the conditions of society were delineated in glowing colors. The arguments presented and the lessons taught were that every man should be proficient in his own calling, not only to "strike while the iron is hot," but to make it "hot" by striking; he would have every man at his trade or profession an expert. This could only be attained by concentrating the entire energies of the mind and body upon one object, and like General Grant before Richmond, "fight it out on that line." Touching allusions were made to the memory of John Brown. He, the speaker, believed that future generations would do homage to the man that was an agent in the hands of God to assist in wiping out the blighting, withering cause of slavery. The lecture was a success in every particular. Ex-Governor Washburn is highly esteemed in this vicinity. The next lecture of the Course will be delivered by Rev. Mr. Hannabury of Portland on Friday evening January 24th. A.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

THOSE wishing the *best styles* of Paper Collars, will do well to call on H. W. Ripley at Josiah Burleigh's, 89 Middle street, where all the latest improvements are to be found, and of the newest patterns.

HARPER'S BAZAR.—This beautiful weekly publication is a welcome visitor to the parlor circle. The number for the ensuing week has been received by Fessenden Brothers, Lancaster Hall and D. Wentworth, 337 Congress, corner of Oak street.

THE ENQUIRER.—The best advertising medium in Maine. Circulation 10,000 and increasing 1000 per month. Try it. jan7tf

1500 Dozen Undershirts and Drawers, slightly damaged from the great Boston fire. Very cheap. J. Burleigh, 89 Middle St.

THE cheapest and best Paint in the world is the Averill Chemical.

For sale at 83, Commercial St., Portland. tf

JOB PRINTING.—Every description of Job Printing executed promptly, and at the lowest prices, at the Daily PRESS Printing House, 107 Exchange St. WM. M. MARKS.

SAVE YOUR BUILDINGS by painting them before winter comes on, with the Averill Chemical Paint.

For sale at 83 Commercial St., Portland, tf

BY TELEGRAPH.

AUGUSTA MATTERS.

[Special to the Press.]

AUGUSTA, Jan. 19, 1873.

The Railroads.

There is the best authority for stating that the Railroad Committee will authorize the Boston & Maine to bring in a bill confirming their present location at North Berwick. It is understood that a part of the Committee will visit the location in question on Tuesday.

The Portland, Saco & Portsmouth Railroad Co., have petitioned for authority to extend its line further into the city of Portland and a hearing will take place on the subject Jan. 29th The Maine Central Co. will soon present a petition for a like extension.

The Winthrop Trick.

There is a growing feeling of disgust among the agricultural members at the recent wire pulling by which Secretary Goodale was displaced. It would not require a very great effort to abolish the Board of Agriculture and create a Commissioner of Agriculture instead, as has been suggested by several.

MATTERS IN MAINE.

Murder of a Maine Man in Virginia.

LEWISTON, Jan. 18.—The Journal learns that Samuel Payson of Thomaston, who was cutting ship timber in Virginia, this winter, was found dead in his bed near Richmond, with a pistol shot through his head. His friend is suspected of foul play.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Property Attached by Josephine Mansfield.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—Josephine Mansfield has caused to be attached the property of Nathan Appleton at Newport, R. I., to the amount of $20,000, for the loss of $12,500, which she deposited with Bowles Bros., just before they failed. A hearing of the case is assigned for April.

NEW YORK.

The Samana Bay Speculation.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—It is stated that the object of the Samana Bay Company is to obtain the official protection of the United States, then to lease the bay, as a naval station, to our government, thus making the United States Treasury pay the whole expense of the private venture, and finally a heavy lobby armed with the stock of the concern will press annexation upon Congress. It is stated that the power of Baez to make the lease is questionable. Commissioner Harrison was formerly private secretary, during the rebellion, of Jefferson Davis.

A Gigantic Coal Monopoly.

A Pottsville (Pa.) letter to the Sun states that it is generally believed that the Reading Railroad will soon have a complete monopoly of the entire coal market of Pennsylvania, and coal men say it is only a question of time when they will have to shut up business. It is also stated that every iron mine and all the large factories using quantities of coal will be at the mercy of this monopoly.

A New Horse Disease.

It is stated that a new horse disease of a dangerous character is prevalent in this city. Surgeons pronounce it to be spinal meningitis, and it is believed to be an outgrowth of the distemper recently prevalent. It was caused by working the horses before they had fully recovered. There have been several fatal cases already.

Embezzlement in the Assay Office.

Geo. H. Dunning was arrested yesterday on the charge of embezzling the funds of the United States assay office while Superintendent. He is held in default of $20,000 bail. He was formerly arrested on the same charge and indicted, but when called for he failed to appear.

Decision in a Bankrupt Case.

Judge Blatchford has decided that all compromises between creditors and bankrupts must be open and fair; that Wm. C. Bean, assignee in the bankruptcy of Chas. E. Kirtzinger of St. Louis, Mo., shall recover $16,275 from Louis E. Amsinck and others, who, while signing a compromise with the other creditors, made a secret arrangement with Kirtzing & Co. to have their compromise note discounted for an amount equal to fifty per cent. cash.

The Stokes Case.

A bill of exceptions in the Stokes case was presented by his counsel yesterday morning to the District Attorney, and will be submitted to Judge Boardman probably on Thursday next.

Incendiary Fire.

GLOVERSVILLE, Jan. 19.—An incendiary fire this morning burned the shoe factory of Arnold, Jay & Griffiths, and the glove factory of F. E. Hotchkins. The stock of the latter was saved in a damaged condition. Loss $50,000; insurance $30,000.

Thieves Arrested.

Four thieves were surprised and arrested early this morning while robbing W. D. Holmes' store, No. 295 8th avenue One of them, Thos. Morton, was shot in the back and had his hat riddled with balls while attempting to escape.

Various Matters.

A private London despatch says an uncompromising stike is going on in the iron founderies and rolling mills throughout Wales.

John W. Norton, cashier of the money order department of the post office, previously arrested for embezzling and bailed, was rearrested to-day and the bail raised from $20,000 to $115,000.

Senator Harlan asserts that the $10,000 contributed by Durant for his election was legitimately and not corruptly used.

Considerable solicitude is occasioned among the coal agents and retailers here by the reported combination for establishing a standard price for the coming year.

The priests of the church of the Most Holy Redeemer in Third street, having taken umbrage at the announcement of a drama entitled "The Jesuits in America," at the Stadt Theatre, requested the police to stop the performance to-night. The manager at once consented and refunded their money to all who desired it.

Ex-Mayor Kalbfleisch of Brooklyn, is still alive, and the latest symptoms are favorable.

WASHINGTON.

Credit Mobilier.

Testimony of Messrs. Boyer, Wilson and others before the Poland Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—At the session of Judge Poland's committee on the Credit Mobilier, this morning, B. M. Boyer, ex-member of Congress, from Pennsylvania, voluntarily appeared. He said he had nothing to conceal; he took seventy-five shares in his own name and twenty-five shares as a trustee for his wife, and has so held it as a legitimate stock transaction; during the time he was in Congress neither the Credit Mobilier nor the Pacific Railroad required legislation; and subsidies and grants had been voted on before he was a Congressman; he invited a critical examination of his Congressional record; his investment in Credit Mobilier was consequent upon the recommendation of Durant; did not see how the investment concerns the public; no one ever hinted that my services as Congressman were expected, and certainly no such services were ever rendered; only regretted his investment was not larger; had no negotiations with Ames.

James F. Wilson of Iowa, next testified:

After making his statement, both Messrs Ames and McComb verified it so far as they were concerned. In answer to several questions he said he realized a profit of $3000, by selling his stock as a government director of the road. He desired to protest against the statements that the government would lose its investment in that road, and had no doubt that the road would pay back every dollar. Neither Ames nor any one attempted to influence his Congressional action. He would act the same again.

He was present when Ames asked Mr Grimes to take $25,000 worth of stock. Mr. Ames stipulating to Mr. Grimes that he should divide with him all the dividends over ten per cent. to which Mr. Grimes assented.

The counsel for McComb desired personal allusions and reflections stricken from Mr. Alley's statement, which the chairman said would be considered.

C. K. Garrison testified that Mr. James Brooks introduced him to Durant, and the latter endeavored to have him invest in the Union Pacific Railroad stock, but he declined. In answer to a question of Mr. Poland as to what he thought of the reports, said no one could believe all they heard; if they did they would believe half of our Congressmen were interested in railroads.

George W. Kennedy of North Easton, Mass., book-keeper of Mr. Ames, testified that although the books of the company in possession of the committee showed he owned thirty shares of stock, he had no information of that fact. He could not answer to the fact, but thought he saw on a pocket memorandum book some time ago, two or three entries of stock to parties he supposed to be Congressmen, but could not remember. Several shares of the Union Pacific stock were transferred to him and re-transferred back to Mr. Ames without consideration.

The committee then adjourned to Monday.

The Pacific-Mobilier Investigation

Proceedings before the Wilson Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Mr. Wilson's investigating committee met this morning.

Oliver H. Barnes, Secretary of the Credit Mobilier from 1863 to 1870, testified, giving the history of the Credit Mobilier, by which it appears that the charter was originally sold in Philadelphia to George Francis Train for about $30,000, and that he (Barnes) signed transfer papers. Not over 2½ or three per cent. had been paid in of the original shares.

Mr. Durant was recalled and testified as to the franchise laws of the Sioux City Branch of the Union Pacific railroad. On being asked whether he knew of any money being paid to any persons to have certain objects accomplished, he replied that he thought Oakes Ames and John B. Alley had large interests in it. He heard Ames say that he had to pay others for their interest and that he paid $5,000 apiece for two Iowa members of Congress, to get control of the franchise. The members were J. F. Wilson and Wm. B. Allison, but the witness was not positive as to Allison.

The committee this evening examined J. M. S. Williams of Cambridge, who was Treasurer of the U. P. R. R., from 1869 to 1871, and is Secretary of a railroad bureau connected with the management of said road, and who made a proposal in 1867 to the Secretary of the railroad to build 267 miles of the road at $50,000 per mile. He believed a portion of the road proposed for was already built; and the reason for including that portion was to secure control of it from the hands of Durant, in whom his friends had no confidence, consequent upon Durant's extravagant management. The interests of Union Pacific and Credit Mobilier were identical, they being virtually one concern.

During the examination Mr. Hoar asked whether the witness was acting in good faith with the government, to return, as part of the cost of the road, ten or twelve millions of dollars divided among the stockholders.

The witness answered they did not consider that there was any breach of good faith. They should look at the matter from the standpoint of the 37th and 38th Congresses, and not from the 42d Congress. They understood that the government would never call on the company for the interest on the bonds, or five per cent. of the net earnings, but retain only one-half of the amount for government transportation.

Mr. Hoar also asked whether the first mortgage bonds, and also the stock of the Union Pacific railroad had not been divided among those who received a division of the profits from the control.

Witness replied: "Some of them." The witness did not know the precise cost of the railroad to the persons who built it.

The chairman—You said you considered the Credit Mobilier and the Union Pacific the same thing?

A.—So nearly identical that there was no diversity of interest.

Q.—Was the cost of the road larger to the Union Pacific railroad than to the Credit Mobilier?

A.—You have to consider that this is a question as to whether there was more money in one pocket that the other, but all belongs to the same parties.

The chairman wished to know how the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Credit Mobilier were the same thing.

The witness made some calculations to show how the affairs between them were made even, but the chairman thought the calculation proved their inequality.

The chairman asked the witness whether he knew of any money having been paid by the Union Pacific Railroad Company or Credit Mobilier, or by any persons connected with them at any time to influence or procure the election of any Senator or Representative in Congress? Witness said he had always contributed for general political purposes only.

Witness said in answer to a question that B. F. Butler, member of Congress, was paid $3000 by the Union Pacific Railroad Company. It was reported that Butler received $5000, but witness could testify to $3000 having been paid. He had seen it on the treasurer's books. This was in the fall of 1867 or spring of 1868. Mr. Butler gave advice as to Oakes Ames' contract and helped the company at a meeting of the election of officers. John B. Alley brought Butler to New York as his attorney, but the company took his advice and paid him for it.

Mr. Alley, who was present, asked how witness understood he brought Gen. Butler with him to New York as his lawyer? Had witness any ground for the statement?

Witness replied that was the general understanding and report.

Mr. Alley rejoined that he had nothing more to do with Gen. Butler's going to New York than the witness had himself. The President of the company sent on for Butler.

Joseph R. Stewart testified that he is a practitioner of law in the city of Washington. Having been asked whether he had rendered any service for the Pacific R. R. Co. or the Credit Mobilier and if so when, the witness said he had been an earnest and consistent advocate of all the Pacific R. R. projects for many years, and of internal improvements generally. He had urged these measures on members of Congress as any citizen has a right to do. He tried to induce Congress to foster, sustain and favor persons who had invested their property and fortune in building roads.

The Chairman—Were you engaged in what is commonly known as lobbying schemes? Ans. I disclaim the performance of such service on any occasion; for the last twenty-seven years I have had much to do with getting business through Congress and have addressed myself to Congress through its committees, and showed why the laws should be passed for the relief of my clients I acted earnestly in the matter, having pressed the Union Pacific R. R. bill of 1864. The service was not gratuitous on my part. I was paid for the service by the company or those representing it.

Q.—What amount?

Ans.—I was paid a fee of $30,000 on account of the railroad for my individual services by Durant & Halet; another fee of $10,000 was paid to me by C. D. Huntington in stock of Central Pacific Railroad in 1864. A great deal more money came into my hands. I received it in order to discharge my duty as attorney in cases where railroads were concerned and as mediator and negotiator and compromiser of conflicting interests. My business had no reference to any Senator or Representative. I received for this purpose $250,000, part of this sum in Union Pacific Railroad bonds. The witness declined to state to whom he paid the bonds but they were not paid to any member of Congress. He repeated that most of the money was paid to settle a dispute with the Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western Railroad Company. He considered himself the agent of all the railroad companies. He was employed to frame a proposition acceptable to Congress to aid and strengthen the financial conditions of the company, and he was the author of the 10th section of the Union Pacific Railroad act of 1864.

The committee adjourned near midnight till Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Treasury Balance.

Balance in the Treasury to-day: currency, $2,784,507; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $28,655,000, coin, $64,238,051; including coin certificates, $25,152,500.

The Goat Island Job.

A special meeting of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs had this evening, at which Hon. Leland Stamford, President of the Central Pacific Railroad, presented the arguments of the corporation in support of a bill which proposes to relinquish a part of the Goat Island, in San Francisco harbor, to the company for railroad purposes. Hon. D. C. McRuer of San Francisco, made an argument in reply, opposing the bill

Senator Casserly and Cole and Representative Sargent of California, and Senator Stewart of Nevada, were also present and took part in the general informal discussion of the question. The committee took no action at this meeting merely preliminary to a fuller examination of the subject.

The Delarge-Bowen Election Case.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The House Committee on Elections will report that the frauds and irregularities were so great at the election in the second Congressional district of South Carolina, that it is impossible to determine whether Delarge or Bowen had a majority of the legal votes, and they unanimously of the opinion that neither are entitled to the seat, to which effect they recommend the adoption of a resolution.

Frozen to Death.

Andrew M. Jacobs, clerk in the Treasury Department, who was subject to occasional aberation of mind, but of a temperate character, was frozen to death on the grounds of the Smithsonian Institute, last night.

XLIID CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.

HOUSE.

Mr. Moore, of Illinois, from the Committee on Pensions, reported a bill to revise the pension laws, which was discussed in the morning hour.

The bill revising the pension laws in some particulars was passed, and the house proceeded to vote under the operations of the previous question, on a bill pending at adjournment yesterday, to quiet land titles in Iowa. The bill was passed by yeas 94, nays 70.

It provides that the title to lands in Iowa, heretofore approved and testified by the Department of the Interior for railroad purposes to aid in the construction of a railroad from the city of Davenport, via Iowa City, to Council Bluffs, under the grants made by Congress, according to the adjustment thereof made at the general land office shall be confirmed to the Missouri & Mississippi R. R. Co. and to the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. Co., and their assigns, the corporations to whom the lands were certified. This act is to be construed as conveying only any reversion or any interest which the United States may have in the lands, and all lands settled upon in good faith and now occupied by homestead or pre-emption settlers are excluded from its operations. The House then proceeded to a call of the committees for bills of a private character. A large number of such bills were disposed of, and without proceeding to any other business the House adjourned.

A Soldier Killed.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 18.—In Newport, this morning, the dead body of William M. Harrison, a soldier of Company A, Fifth U. S. Artillery, was found on the corner of Harrison Avenue and Fort Road, Foul play is suspected. The soldiers were paid the day before and fifty of them engaged in a bloody riot in the vicinity of the grog shops. A soldier named James Dillon has been arrested for the murder

The Coal Fight.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.—At a meeting of coal operators this morning resolutions were adopted inviting retailers to join with them in a fight against the Reading railroad. A general meeting was held in the Commercial Exchange afterwards, at which thirty retailers signed the constitution of the coal operators.

JANUARY THAW.

Great Damage Reported in the Middle and Western States—Railroad Travel Suspended, etc., etc.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 18.—There has been considerable damage to property along Allaghany river and tributaries by the recent freshet. Some houses were partly submerged but no loss of life reported. A number of railroad bridges have been swept away and travel is temporarily suspended on the Alleghany Valley Railroad. A heavy snow fell last night above Oil City.

SUNBURG, Pa., Jan. 18.—The ice in both the north and west branches of the Susquehanna river has broken up, and the river has risen to an alarming extent. The ice has gorged in several places. The Philadelphia & Erie Railroad is impassable, the track being under five feet of water between Williamsport and Lockhaven. Serious trouble is apprehended, as the water is still rising.

NORWICH, Ct., Jan. 18.—The freshet which commenced yesterday in Shetucket and Yantic rivers continues, and the rivers are still rising. It is feared one or more dams on the former stream will be carried away, and if so the lower part of the city will be flooded. A part of the New London & Northern Railroad, near this city, was washed away causing considerable delay in running trains. A trestle bridge of the Norwich & Worcester road has been so damaged that no trains will be run south of this city.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 18.—The freshet in the Hudson river has receded, though the water is yet over the docks at this point. The ice gorge below the city continues and huge cakes are piled above and in front of the city. The Hudson River Railroad trains are all behind time. The bridges on the Harlem extension, between Chatham and Nassau, have been carried away, thus breaking connection with New York city.

Later.—The Hudson River Railroad officials hope to have the bridges repaired so trains can run regularly to-morrow.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 19.—A severe hail storm prevailed all day till 3 o'clock, when it turned to rain with the thermometer at a freezing point. Ice in Songertie's creek broke up near the iron works last night, and after moving a short distance stopped. Fears are entertained of another thaw, and if so, damage is expected as all the streams are heavily swollen and the thick ice breaking up will tear everything to pieces. No trains went north of Hudson on the Hudson River Railroad to-day, but will around by way of Chatham.

FRENCHTOWN, N. J., Jan. 18.—The river is twelve feet above high water mark, jammed full of ice and still rising.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., Jan. 18.—Considerable uneasiness is felt at the dam, about three miles above here. All the houses are inundated, the water being up to the second stories of the dwellings. It is feared that the dam will give way.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 18.—The lower part of Lockhaven, Jersey shore, is inundated with three feet of water. The ice at this point broke at one o'clock this afternoon and is going off nicely.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 18.—The Susquehanna is soventeen feet high here. Ice is running out very fast. Water was over the Kingston road last night. It is feared that the river will rise, in which case there will be a destruction of property at Wanticook.

MIDDLETON, Pa., Jan. 18.—The ice on Swatana Creek broke up this morning. The damage above the town is considerable.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Jan. 18.—The river at 5 p. m., was ten feet above low water mark. The ice from here down has gone but the ice from above has not yet passed the boom. The Linden River, Friday, holding back railroad communication between here and Lockhaven is still interrupted.

LOCKHAVEN, Pa., Jan. 18.—The Susquehana here is full of broken ice jammed up by the Linden bridge, near Williamsport. The ice here is level with the city. The back water from Baldeagle Creek has flooded the flats between creek and Lockhaven. Many houses in the lower part of the city are flooded and people are moving out. Should the guard lock of Cross Cut Canal break, and such an occurrence is imminent, much more of the city will be inundated.

The Arkansas Senator—Anti-Clayton Man Elected.

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 18.—S. W. Dorsey was to-day elected United States Senator, to succeed Mr. Rice. It was effected by the action of the Democrats in the caucus last night. They refused to support Bowen, and Bowen's supporters refused to elect Garland. That being the case, the Democrats decided for Dorsey, because his friends had promised to go for all measures of reform they desired, besides the State administration was opposed to Garland. The Democrats stated in their explanation that if they thought there was a possibility of electing Garland, they would stand by him, but was satisfied it could not be done, and they had to choose between two Republicans and in doing so they preferred to go with the State administration, which promised all the measures of reform desired, and they would support Dorsey in preference to taking sides with the Clayton-Bowen party.

Destructive Fire.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 19.—A destructive conflagration occurred at Parker's Landing, Pa., this afternoon. The fire originated at four o'clock, in the Opera House saloon, and the flames spread with such rapidity that all efforts to subdue them for a while were unavailing. The following buildings with their contents were destroyed:—Wallace House, Oer Exchange Hotel, Daily Transcript, Union House, Greeley House, Chalpan & Graff's hardware store, a number other business houses and 25 or 30 dwellings were also consumed. Loss estimated at $75,000 to $100,000, with little insurance. At 9 o'clock the fire was got under control and no further danger is apprehended.

Large Fire at Pawtucket.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 18.—A fire in Pawtucket this morning destroyed the Miller block and did considerable damage to an adjoining block owned by G. L. Spencer. Among the losers are S. Fifield & Co., $5,000; insured. H. H. Sager, $3,000; partially insured. J. L. Anderson & Co., $1,800; insured—$1,000 in the First National of Worcester. H. C. Dorsey, $6,000; insured. The heirs of Jos. Miller, $4,000; insured. G. L. Spencer, $2,000. Total loss about $22,000.

A Polar Wave Follows the Thaw.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 18.—Reports from the northwest this morning state that the severity of the weather exceeds anything this winter. At Sparta, W s., the mercury froze congealed. The spirit thermometer marks 45 below; at La Crosse 31 below; at St. Paul 31 below; at Minneapolis 24 below; and at Milwaukee 8 above.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 18.—This morning was one of the coldest of the season. Thermometer eight below zero.

Indian Depredations.

CHEYENNE, Jan. 19—The Indians stole five horses from John Phillips' ranche, near Fort Laramie, last night, and retreated to the northern country. The citizens were anxious that the government re-establish military posts at Forts Phil Kearney, Reno and F. C. Smith, and keep the Indians on their reservation.

METEOROLOGICAL.

PROBABILITIES FOR THE NEXT TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

WAR DEP'T, OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, Washington, D. C., Jan. 20, (1 A. M.)

For New England, clear weather, with winds backing to southerly and westerly on Monday afternoon and night, a rising temperature, increasing cloudiness and probably light snow. For the Middle States, a falling barometer, rising temperature, fresh and brisk westerly and southerly winds, and cloudy weather, with very probably snow over the northern portion. For the South Atlantic States, light to fresh westerly to southerly winds, rising temperature and probably increasing cloudiness. From Tennessee to Lake Erie and the upper lakes, a rising temperature, fresh and brisk southerly to westerly winds, cloudy weather and snow, excepting possibly light rain from Tennessee to the southern portions of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

FOREIGN

The Turkish Government Sues a Newspaper.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Turkish Government has brought a suit against the Louden Times for libel in publishing commun

POETRY.

[Dedicated to all fellow sufferers.]

Liver versus Love.

BY A MIDDLE-AGED DYSPEPTIC.

Last week I felt gloomy and horribly ill,
And I longed for a something my blank heart to fill;
So I fell in love, and I failed to diskiver
That instead of true love, it was nothing but liver.

I manufactured, I penned, like an idiot I acted,
When away from the love I one felt quite distracted,
And it took a whole fortnight of physic to prove
That I suffered from liver instead of from love.

I believe I proposed, though I really can't say,
But I feel very thankful she didn't say yes;
So, though I'm rejected, I freely forgive her,
For my love is all gone, now I'm right in my liver.

MORAL.

Now, you middles-aged duffers who suffer like this,
And confide your agony as though it were bliss,
Just list to my maxim, and what I propose is:
You, of your complaint make a strict diagnosis.

Take two or three pills every night for a week,
And, during that time, to the loved one don't speak,
Take long walk each day, though it rain, hail or freeze,
And you'll find that the liver's the seat of disease.

—*Carolina Physician's News.*

LAWS
OF THE
UNITED STATES

PASSED AT THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 119.]

AN ACT to authorize the appointment of deputies of clerks of circuit and district courts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a deputy or deputies of any clerk of any court of the United States may be appointed by such court upon the application of the clerk, and be removable at the pleasure of the court; and the compensation of any such deputy shall be paid by the clerk; and in case of the death of the clerk, his deputy or deputies shall, unless removed by the judge, continue in office and perform the duties of the clerk, in his name, until his successor be duly appointed and qualified; and for the defaults or misfeasances in office of any such deputy, whether in the lifetime of the clerk or after his death, the clerk, and his estate, and the sureties in his official bond shall be liable; and his executor or administrator shall have such remedy for any such defaults or misfeasances committed after his death as the clerk would be entitled to if the same had occurred in his lifetime.

Approved, June 8 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 120.]

AN ACT to provide for the redemption and sale of lands held by the United States under the several acts levying direct taxes, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the land now owned or held by the United States, by virtue of proceedings under the act entitled "An act for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts within the United States, and for other purposes," approved June seventh, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and under acts supplementary thereto, or upon the same subject-matter, may be redeemed and restored to such persons as shall make application therefor to the Secretary of the Treasury, through the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, within two years from the passage of this act, and furnish satisfactory evidence to said Department that such person or applicant in each case was, at the time the United States acquired title thereto, the legal owner of such land, or the heir at law, or devisee, (or grantee, in good faith, and for valuable consideration,) of such legal owner; but before such redemption shall be awarded and title restored on any such application and proof, such applicant shall pay into the treasury of the United States the direct tax charged against the lands described in such application, together with the cost of advertising and of the sale of said lands, and all other charges against the same, and interest on said tax from the date of its assessment at the rate of ten per centum per annum and interest on said costs and charges at the same rate, from the time they accrued and were payable; *Provided, however*, That if any other person or persons than such applicant shall in any case make satisfactory evidence to said Department that he or they, after the acquisition of title by the United States, and before the passage of this act, made valuable and permanent improvements on said land in good faith and under color of legal title, it shall then be the additional duty of such applicant for redemption to pay to such person or persons the reasonable value of such permanent improvements at the time of actual redemption; and if the applicant and such person or persons fail to agree upon and amicably settle such claim for improvements, then the value thereof shall be assessed and reported to the Secretary of the Treasury, under oath, by three competent and disinterested freeholders, residents of the county or parish in which such land is situate, who shall be appointed for that purpose by the United States district judge of the district where the lands are situate, upon information from the Secretary of the Treasury that a claim for compensation for such permanent improvements is pending in any case, and unadjusted by the parties thereto. It shall also be the duty of said board of freeholders to state in their report the nature of said improvements, when they were made, by whom, and the reasonable value thereof, as aforesaid, and any other facts that may be in their judgment material to a fair and just determination of the rights of the parties. They shall send one copy of such report to the Secretary of the Treasury, and file a duplicate thereof in the office of the clerk of the highest court of record of the State, in the county or parish where such land is situate. The reasonable fees of such board shall be borne and paid equally by the parties to said controversy.

SEC. 2. That whenever the foregoing conditions have been complied with, and redemption and restoration of title has been awarded in any case by the Secretary of the Treasury, it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue to make out a certificate of release of the interest and title of the United States in and to such lands, in duplicate, which shall be approved, in writing, by the Secretary of the Treasury, and his approval indorsed thereon, and then one copy thereof shall be delivered to such applicant and the other filed in the office of said Commissioner.

SEC. 3. That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall, as soon as may be after the passage of this act, prescribe and promulgate such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, as may be necessary and proper to facilitate the execution of this act and secure the most speedy and less expensive attainment of the purpose hereof that is practicable.

SEC. 4. That if, at the expiration of the time hereinbefore allowed for redemption, there shall remain any of said lands unredeemed, it shall then be the duty of the said Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to proceed to sell at public auction, as soon as may be consistent with the public interests, the lands not redeemed and restored, and to release and convey the same to the purchasers in the manner aforesaid, and in the mean time and until so sold to release the same.

SEC. 5. That all lands now owned by the United States acquired under the provisions of any of the United States direct-tax acts, situated in the States of South Carolina, including all tracts or lots of land purchased under "army and navy" sales, not paid in full at the present time, shall be included in the provisions of this act: *Provided, however*, That the applications of the purchasers under "army and navy" sales shall, for six months after the passage of this act, have precedence so far as relates to the land purchased by them.

SEC. 6. That all money derived from the sale of "echo-farm" land, under the provisions of section eight of an act entitled "An act to continue in force and to amend 'An act to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen, and refugees, and for other purposes,'" approved July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and which money is now in the custody of the Freedmen's bureau, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the use and support of free public schools in the parishes of Saint Helena and Saint Luke, South Carolina, in equal parts, to be expended under the direction and control of a special board of three commissioners, who shall be appointed by and act under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall be duly sworn that they will faithfully discharge their duties as such commissioners, and shall give such good and sufficient bonds therefor as said Secretary shall require, and who shall not receive more than one hundred dollars per year each for their services.

SEC. 7. That the provisions of this act shall not be construed to apply to or embrace any lands, farms, plantations, or lots which are now, in whole or in part, used or occupied by the United States for national cemeteries, or for the burial of the dead, or other public purposes, or which have been set apart to any such purpose, or which, under the instruction of the President of the United States, have been reserved for military or naval purposes, or such lot of land on Hunting Island, South Carolina, as may be necessary as a site for the erection of a light-house.

SEC. 8. That the premises known and designated as block one hundred and twenty-three on the plat of the late commissioners of direct taxes for said State, in the town of Beaufort aforesaid, now occupied as a court-house for the county of Beaufort, in said State, be, and the same are hereby, released unto said county, for the public uses of said county; and that all sums of money due to the United States on account of said premises be, and they are hereby, released in favor of said county.

SEC. 9. That section two of an act entitled "An act for the relief of purchasers of land sold for direct taxes in the insurrectionary States," approved May ninth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. That in all cases where the owner of any land sold for taxes as aforesaid, his heirs or assigns, has recovered or shall recover the same from the purchaser, his heirs or assigns, without collusion on his or their part, by the judgment of any United States court, by reason of a failure without his or their fault, or neglect, of the title of the purchaser derived from said sale, the Secretary of the Treasury, on the payment into the treasury, by the clerk of the money deposited with him as aforesaid, and on being satisfied that any purchaser, his heirs or assigns, without his or their collusion, has been evicted from or turned out of any possession of any such land by the judgment of any United States court, in the manner before mentioned, is hereby authorized, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to repay to the person or persons entitled thereto a sum of money equal to that originally paid by the purchaser of the land so recovered, if the same has been paid into the treasury, or to any person legally authorized to receive the same for the United States."

Approved, June 8, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 121.]

AN ACT to amend an act relating to soldiers, and sailors' homesteads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act to enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children, to acquire homesteads on the public lands of the United States," approved April fourth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows: That every private soldier and officer who has served in the army of the United States during the recent rebellion for ninety days, or more, and who was honorably discharged, and has remained loyal to the government, including the troops mustered into the service of the United States by virtue of the third section of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for completing the defenses of Washington, and for other purposes," approved February thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and every seaman, marine and officer who has served in the navy of the United States, or in the marine corps, during the rebellion, for ninety days, and who was honorably discharged, and has remained loyal to the government, shall, on compliance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," and the acts amendatory thereof, as here after modified, be entitled to enter upon and receive patents for a quantity of public lands (not mineral) not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, or one quarter-section, to be taken in compact form, according to legal subdivisions, including the alternate reserved sections of public lands along the line of any railroad or other public work, not otherwise reserved or appropriated, and other lands subject to entry under the homestead laws of the United States; *Provided*, That said homestead settler shall be allowed six months after locating his homestead, and filing his declaratory statement, within which to make his entry and commence his settlement and improvement; *And provided also*, That the time which the homestead settler shall have served in the army, navy, or marine corps aforesaid, shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title, or if discharged on account of wounds received, or disability incurred in the line of duty, then the term of enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title, without reference to the length of time he may have served: *Provided, however*, That no patent shall issue to any homestead settler who has not resided upon, improved, and cultivated his said homestead for a period of at least one year after he shall commence his improvements as aforesaid.

SEC. 2. That any person entitled, under the provisions of the foregoing section, to enter a homestead who may have heretofore entered, under the homestead laws, a quantity of land less than one hundred and sixty acres, shall be permitted to enter under this act so much land contiguous to the quantity previously entered, shall not exceed one hundred and sixty acres.

SEC. 3. That in case of the death of any person who would be entitled to a homestead under the provisions of the first section of this act, his widow, if unmarried, or in case of her death or marriage, then his minor orphan children, by a guardian duly appointed and officially accredited at the Department of the Interior, shall be entitled to all the benefits enumerated in this act, subject to all the provisions as to settlement and improvements therein contained: *Provided*, That if such person died during his term of enlistment, the whole term of his enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect the title.

SEC. 4. That where a party at the date of his entry of a tract of land under the homestead laws, or subsequen ly thereto, was actually enlisted and employed in the army or navy of the United States, his services therein shall, in the administration of said homestead laws, be construed to be equivalent, to all intents and purposes, to a residence for the same length of time upon the tract so entered: *Provided*, That if his entry has been cancelled by reason of his absence from said tract while in the military or naval service of the United States, and such tract has not been disposed of, his entry shall be restored: *And provided further*, That if such tract has been disposed of, said party may enter another tract subject to entry under said laws; and his right to a patent therefor may be determined by the proofs touching his residence and cultivation of the first tract and his absence therefrom in such service.

SEC. 5. That any soldier, sailor, marine officer, or other person entitled to the benefits of this act may, as well by an agent as in person, enter upon said homestead by filing a declaratory statement as in pre-emption cases: *Provided*, That said claimant in person shall within the time prescribed make his actual entry, commence settlement and improvement on the same, and thereafter fulfill all the requirements of this act.

SEC. 6. That the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall have authority to make all needful rules and regulations to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 122.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first proviso in section fourteen of an act approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, be amended by striking out the words "eighteen hundred and sixty-four," and inserting in lieu thereof "eighteen hundred and seventy-one."

Approved, June 8, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 123.]

AN ACT to declare the true intent and meaning of section two of an act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the powers and jurisdiction granted to the several circuit courts of the United States, or any justice thereof, by section two of an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, may be exercised in any district in which the powers or jurisdiction of a circuit court have been or may be conferred on the district court for such district, as if no such powers or jurisdiction had been conferred on such district court; it being the true intent and meaning of said act that the system of bankruptcy thereby established shall be uniform throughout the United States.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 124.]

AN ACT concerning the circuit and district courts of the United States for the district of Kansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act the May term of the circuit court, and the October term of the district court, of the United States for the district of Kansas, shall be commenced and held at the city of Leavenworth, Kansas.

Approved June 8, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 125.]

AN ACT increasing the rates of pension to certain persons the circumscribed.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act supplementary to the several acts relating to pensions," approved June sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, be so amended that from and after the passage of this act all persons entitled by law to a less pension than hereinafter specified, who, while in the military or naval service of the United States and in line of duty, shall have lost the sight of both eyes, or shall have lost both hands, or shall have lost both feet, or been permanently and totally disabled in the same, or otherwise so permanently and totally disabled as to render them utterly helpless, or so nearly so as to require the constant personal aid and attendance of another person, shall be entitled to a pension of thirty-one dollars an twenty-five cents per month; and all persons who under like circumstances shall have lost one foot, or been totally and permanently disabled as to be incapacitated for performing any manual labor, but not so much as to require constant personal aid and attendance, shall be entitled to a pension of twenty-four dollars per month; and all persons who under like circumstances shall have lost one hand, or one foot, or been totally and permanently disabled in the same, or otherwise so disabled as to render their incapacity to perform manual labor equivalent to the loss of a hand or foot, shall be entitled to a pension of eighteen dollars per month, from and after the fourth day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 126.]

AN ACT act to create an additional land district in Florida.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That that portion of Florida lying east of the line between ranges fourteen and fifteen east shall constitute an additional land district, and shall be known as the East Florida district, the office for which shall be located at Jacksonville.

SEC. 2. That there shall be appointed a register and a receiver for said land district, and who shall be entitled to the same compensation as is, or may hereafter be, prescribed by law for like officers of the other district in said State.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 127.]

AN ACT to provide for filling vacancies in certain offices in several of the Territories.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in any of the Territories, whenever a vacancy shall happen from resignation or death during the recess of a legislative council in any office which, under the organic act of said Territory, is to be filled by appointment of the governor, by and with the consent of the council, the governor shall fill up such vacancy by granting a commission, which shall expire at the end of the next session of said legislative council.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Subscriber has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of RESSELLAER CRAM, late of Portland, in the county of Cumberland, deceased, and given bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to
MARSHALL CRAM, Adm'r, of Brunswick.
Portland, Jan. 7th, 1873. jan13d1aw3wM*

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executrix of the Will of VARNEY BONNEY, late of Portland, in the County of Cumberland, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased, are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to
MARY M. BONNEY, Executrix.
Portland, Jan. 7th, 1873. jan14d1aw3wTu

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Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1871, to 31st December, 1871.		$5,412,777 51
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1871,		2,033,675 18
Total amount of Marine Premiums,		$7,446,452 69
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.		
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1871, to 31st December, 1871,		$5,375,793 24
Losses paid during the same period		$2,735,980 63
Returns of Premiums and Expenses,	$973,211 84	
The Company has the following Assets, viz:		
United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks,		$8,143,240 00
Loans secured by Stocks, and otherwise,		3,379,050 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages,		217,500 00
Interest, and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at		386,739 41
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable		2,405,937 95
Cash in Bank,		274,345 01
Total Amount of Assets,		$14,806,812 37

Six per cent interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the Sixth of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1868, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the Sixth of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled. Upon certificates which were issued (in red scrip) for gold premiums, such payment of interest and redemption will be in gold.

A dividend of Forty Per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1871, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday the Second of April next.

By order of the Board,
J. D. JONES, President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2nd Vice-Pres't.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President,
J. D. HAWLETT, 3rd Vice-Pres't.

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Feb. 7, 1872. dim-eod11m&w6w

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